

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919

(Eighteen
Pages)

VOL. XI, NO. 108

ANSELL REJOINDER SUPPRESSED BY OFFICIAL ORDER

Secretary of War of United States Refuses Publicity to Answer to Defense of Courts-Martial — Bar Inquiry Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The controversy over the system of courts-martial in the United States Army yesterday took an unexpected turn when Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, refused to receive, much less make public, the answer of Lieutenant Colonel Ansell to the defense of the existing regime made by Major General Crowder at the request of the Secretary of War himself.

This defense, embodying a strong attack on Lieutenant Colonel Ansell, was published on the Monday preceding Secretary Baker's departure for an inspection trip, after having been held for several days for release. The arrangement for the release of this correspondence was such as to insure it the maximum of publicity.

The communication sent to Lieutenant Colonel Ansell on Friday was not made public, and cannot be made public, as the Secretary of War refused even to receive it. The grounds for this refusal were not specifically stated, Secretary Baker merely saying that the letter did not seem to him to be "helpful," and inviting recommendations for the improvement of the service.

Ansell Letter Returned

"I have returned to Colonel Ansell," said the Secretary, "the letter which he wrote me, and have told him that I would welcome any suggestions or recommendations which he would make for the improvement of the service, either to myself directly, or through the ordinary military channels. The letter did not seem to me to be helpful."

This action, it is taken, means that while the defense of the existing system, and the attack on Lieutenant Colonel Ansell made by General Crowder were sent broadcast through the country, the American people are not to be permitted to judge of Lieutenant Colonel Ansell's reply to several strictures on his integrity as an officer made by General Crowder in a letter invited by the Secretary of War and actually, it appears, written by Col. J. H. Wigmore, an attaché of General Crowder who, it is intimated, secured his own promotion through the latter.

The correspondence invited by the Secretary of War was published in full in the Official Bulletin of March 10. It was intimated on Friday that the officers in General Crowder's office have secured 70,000 copies of the bulletin, and that these will be sent throughout the country at the expense of the government.

Investigation Likely

As things stand, there are only two ways in which Lieutenant Colonel Ansell can defend himself against the aspersions cast on him, which were to the effect that he hoped the controversy would redound to his gain, and that he would supplant General Crowder as Judge Advocate-General. He can invite a court of inquiry, which would inevitably be selected by the Secretary of War, who has already refused to make his defense public, and at whose invitation the attack was made; or a sweeping congressional investigation would clear the matter up. It was indicated on Friday that the Senate Military Affairs Committee would go into the matter, and, if only in the interests of justice to an individual, get all the facts and clear up the matter to the satisfaction of the public.

It was pointed out further that if it was proper for the Secretary of War to invite and publish a letter defending the system and attacking the officer who had led the attack, it would naturally follow as a fair and just corollary that the answer should be made public. Secretary Baker does not think this the proper course, but merely invites recommendations that must be made through channels known to be hostile. Lieutenant Colonel Ansell made recommendations as early as 1906, and this, it is said, will be borne out by the records of the department, but they were brushed aside, as General Crowder apparently believed that the fiat of the military command should be the dominating feature in the administration of military justice.

The Committee of the American Bar Association appointed by its president to investigate the administration of military justice, held its first open session in the law school of Georgetown University on Friday. The witnesses testifying were Lieut.-Cols. E. R. Keedy, Robert W. Millar and Colonel Tucker, all three on the staff of General Crowder.

Legislation to Be Urged

Temporary Organization in New York to Seek Court-Martial Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A group of lawyers, all officers formerly connected with the department of the judge advocate-general, have effected a temporary organization for the purpose of supporting the reform of military justice and court-martial procedure.

Major George C. Beach of New York is acting chairman, Maj. Frederick A. Brown of Chicago, vice-chairman, and Maj. Roscoe Stewart of New York, secretary.

The committee's purpose is to urge passage of legislation along the lines pointed out by George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Oregon, in the bill which he introduced in the last Congress in order to bring about procedure on courts-martial actions which will secure adequate protection to men accused of military offenses," according to an interview granted to a representative of this office yesterday by Major Beach and Major Stewart.

"The public mind should not be made to lose sight of the real issue by gaining the impression, which the attitude of Secretary Baker and General Crowder unfortunately gives, that the whole thing is nothing but a departmental row between Secretary Baker and General Crowder on the one side and Colonel Ansell on the other."

"The reform of military justice should be treated just as any question of jurisprudence is treated in the development of procedure in civil courts. It involves fundamental questions of jurisprudence and the constitutional rights of our soldiers as citizens."

Bill Before Senate Committee

"The bill now pending before the Senate Military Affairs Committee provides in substance:

"1. That no soldier shall be brought to trial until the charges preferred against him shall be passed on by a law officer to determine their legal sufficiency.

"Under the present system men are brought to trial either where the charges themselves do not constitute an offense, or where the evidence does not make out a prima facie case against the man.

"2. That a law officer shall sit as a member of the court-martial in a capacity corresponding to that of a judge in a criminal court, who shall pass on questions of law and evidence arising during the trial.

"Under the present system the court is made up entirely of laymen, as far as the legal profession is concerned, the reason being, first, that in a large percentage of trials the records are filled with errors of law such as the erroneous admission of evidence; second, that men are convicted on insufficient evidence, and, third, that men are convicted with offense when they were charged with the commission of a totally different offense.

"3. That competent counsel shall be provided for the defense of the accused.

"Under the present system court-martial records disclose that in substantially 65 per cent of the cases the accused is not defended by competent counsel; that in 70 per cent of the cases such counsel are usually second lieutenants, that is to say, line officers who have recently entered the service, and who know nothing about courts-martial procedure, let alone law. The result is that many innocent men have been made by their counsel to plead guilty, and that men who have committed trivial offenses have had imposed harsh sentences because of failure of their counsel to introduce evidence in their behalf.

Review of Record

"4. That after the trial the record shall be reviewed by a law officer on the staff of the commanding officer who convened the court. His review shall be binding upon the commanding officer. That the commanding officer shall not have power, if he is dissatisfied with the finding made by a court, to return the finding to the court, and in substance direct the court to enter a finding of 'guilty' where the finding has been 'not guilty' or one imposing greater punishment.

"Under the present system a commanding officer is really the court, the finding of the court-martial being no more than a recommendation to him as to the disposition to be made of the case. If a man is guilty he has the power in effect to direct the court to reconsider its finding and enter a finding of 'guilty.' If a man is given a light sentence he can direct the court to impose a heavy sentence.

"5. That there shall be created appellate jurisdiction in the office of the judge advocate-general, whereby that officer not only review, but also revise and modify all findings where errors of law have been committed, or where the evidence does not justify the finding made.

"Under the present system the office of the judge advocate-general has the power simply to review court-martial findings and to make recommendations to the commanding officer who convened the court, in case the officer disagrees with the finding made. A commanding officer is under no duty to follow this recommendation. There is, therefore, no real appellate jurisdiction, and in all cases except where the death sentence is imposed or where a commissioned officer is being tried (which cases must be finally confirmed by the President) the action of the commanding officer on appeal is absolutely final.

"The enactment of the above provisions into law would go a great way to liberalizing the present military code, and toward securing for our soldiers real justice in court-martial trials. Our present code is antiquated, and was adopted at the time when military forces were paid mercenaries. It is wholly out of keeping with present times and conditions. This country is a democracy. Its soldiers are its citizens. They should be treated as such."

NEW DEPORTATION LAW TO BE ASKED

United States Attorney-General Points to Need of Special Enactment in Cases of the Aliens Held for Sedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With the same thoroughness with which, as alien property custodian, he tracked down the German property interests in the United States, A. Mitchell Palmer proposes, as Attorney-General, to rid the country of seditious persons, and to protect American institutions from their attacks. With this purpose in view, he will seek necessary legislation from the next Congress for power to deport dangerous aliens, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to curb the activities of lawless I. W. W., Bolsheviks, and others who may seek to defy the laws of the United States.

Those who are counting upon immunity in their propaganda of discontent because of the tolerance characteristic of America, are likely to be disappointed, it is said, for Mr. Palmer announced yesterday that those who look forward to being able to enter upon a campaign of seditious activity after the expiration of the Espionage Act by limitation, will find that he is prepared to deal with them promptly.

"If I find it necessary," said Mr. Palmer, "I shall certainly urge upon Congress the enactment of a law which will allow us to prosecute persons stirring up sedition. I am not yet ready to say whether I shall urge the reenactment of part of the Espionage Act, or some other form of legislation. But the Department of Justice will do its utmost to bring about the passage of a law to deal with the situation."

The legislation asked for by T. W. Gregory, then Attorney-General, at the last session of Congress, for the deportation of aliens, and which failed to pass, will be asked for by his successor, acting in connection with William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor. Mr. Palmer made a statement which included not only his intentions regarding future legislation and subsequent action, but which gives accurate information regarding the number of aliens who have been arrested and interned. The statement was as follows:

Many to Be Released

"There are now confined in the army internment camps approximately 4000 persons, nearly all of whom are men. Of this number, 2000 are merchant seamen, with the exception of 45 members of the sanitary personnel from Tsing-tao. The remaining 2000 are persons who have been interned by order of the Attorney-General as dangerous alien enemies.

"Of the interned seamen, approximately 1800 have now made application asking that they be repatriated to Germany. Of the dangerous alien enemies, 500 have made similar application, and it is expected that arrangements will be perfected in the near future, through the State Department, for the repatriation of these two groups.

"The Department of Justice has recently directed the release on parole of about 600 persons belonging to the more harmless class of dangerous alien enemies. This group consists chiefly of persons who were interned because of repeated violation of parole, and other regulations, and are no longer regarded as a menace to the public safety. When these men have been paroled, and the repatriation plan above referred to is carried out, there will remain in the internment camps approximately 100 dangerous alien enemies, and it is not expected that any substantial number of these will be released in the near future. About 200 of this number are persons of the I. W. W. or anarchistic organizations, and their cases will be referred to the Secretary of Labor, with a view to securing their deportation if, in his opinion, the evidence warrants such action.

Need of Prompt Action

"The residue of these 900 dangerous alien enemies contains a large number of convicted criminals, spies and enemy agents, who, in the view of the Attorney-General, ought not to be permitted, under any circumstances, to remain in this country after the declaration of peace. It is the intention of the Attorney-General to renew, at the next session of Congress, the request made to the last Congress by Attorney-General Gregory and Secretary Wilson, asking for legislation to provide the machinery for further investigating these cases, and for the power to deport the most dangerous of these alien enemies. If such legislation is enacted, it is expected that at least one-half of the remaining 900 dangerous alien enemies will be deported. Unless legislation of this character is provided by Congress, it will become necessary, immediately on ratification of peace, to set free all alien enemies then in confinement, including the criminals, spies and enemy agents above referred to."

SOLDIERS' BONUS APPROVED

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The Senate yesterday approved the House bill providing a bonus of \$30 for all New Hampshire soldiers and workers actually attached to the military forces.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE QUESTION IN BELGIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday).—Parliament this week begins consideration of the basis on which the approaching elections for the constituent assembly shall be held. While the "question solitaire" has been suffered to drop into the background, that of universal suffrage is to the fore. The Coalition Government is pledged to reform. The Conservatives are opposing the measure on the ground that it is unconstitutional, and make their consent to universal male suffrage dependent on the reform being extended to women.

COMPLETE ORDER IN HUNGARY REPORTED

New Government Announces That Property of Foreign Subjects Is Guaranteed—Bolshevik Methods Adopted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The new Hungarian Government is sending out proclamations addressed to all, resembling those of the Moscow authorities. They declare that complete order reigns throughout Hungary, and Count Karolyi and other former ministers are unmolested, while the Soviet Government had issued a decree guaranteeing the safety and property of all foreign subjects in the country.

The establishment of revolutionary courts, civil marriage, and other characteristics of the Bolshevik régime, is announced.

Italians in Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—A Vienna message states that Italian troops have entered Raad and 7000 Italians are already in Pressburg.

Military Precautions Taken

PARIS, France (Friday).—(French wireless service).—The Rumanian and Tzecho-Slovak governments have taken military measures against the Hungarian revolutionary government, a Geneva dispatch to Le Petit Parisien says. Two Rumanian army corps are said to have crossed the frontier of Eastern Galicia.

SITUATION IN EGYPT NOW WELL IN HAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a reliable authority that the situation in Egypt is now well in hand, the large towns being now quiet, and ordinary pursuits being resumed in many districts. A certain amount of sabotage is still going on in the delta.

There has been no organized or combined attack on the troops in occupation, though isolated posts have had to defend themselves against mobs. No disaffection in the Egyptian Army has been reported, and the Egyptian police have behaved excellently. The whole of Lower Egypt was a scene of serious disturbances, complicated by the severance of telegraphic and railway communication, and up the Nile, as far as Halfa, there were local and sporadic outbreaks. Incursions of Bedouin bands from the western desert also took place.

ALLIED MISSION STILL IN HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—Following the discussion in the House of Lords on the previous day, the question of the administration of the Slough motor depot was raised in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Donald Maclean, and the government eventually assented to the appointment of a select committee to investigate the matter jointly with the House of Lords committee.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, questioned regarding the Hungarian situation, said it was true that the Rumanian Army had crossed to the north of the River Maros, but he had no information of any revision of the demarcation line between the Hungarians and the Rumanians.

The allied mission in Hungary had not been withdrawn, and the armistice with Austria-Hungary still continued.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At 2 a. m. tomorrow the clocks of the United States will be turned forward one hour to conform with the requirements of the Daylight Saving Bill, which was enacted as a war-time measure last year. The clocks will be turned back on the last Sunday in October at 2 a. m.

CRUISER ST. LOUIS AT HOBOKEN

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

SECTARIAN ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Meeting to Be Held in Philadelphia to Plan Ways and Means to Defeat Appropriation for Religious Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—On next Monday evening a meeting will be held in this city composed of representatives of patriotic orders and others to plan ways and means to defeat state appropriation of funds for sectarian institutions by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Anti-Sectarian Appropriation Association of which Luther S. Kauffman and A. J. Kinkade, both of this city, are president and secretary, respectively. It is proposed to carry this fight directly to the Governor and the courts, if necessary.

The history of state appropriations in this Commonwealth, made without the law, is a long record. It is contended of unconstitutional acts. Since 1881, when the first grant of the kind was passed, the successive legislatures have taken from the state treasury more than \$7,000,000, and handed it over to sectarian institutions in direct violation of the constitution and their oaths as legislators. One church, the Methodist, has consistently refused to accept any state funds for the institutions, and at the recent conference held in this city again went on record as opposed to the system because of its unconstitutionality.

Step Already Taken

Mr. Kauffman, who is the directing chief of the Anti-Sectarian Appropriation Association, and an authority on the subject of this class of appropriations, is taking the lead in the fight against this disbursement of state funds. He has already addressed letters to the various members of the two houses at Harrisburg calling attention of the state of affairs that has existed in the past and demanding that they respect their oath in making appropriations this year. Speaking on this subject to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Kauffman said:

"Granted that our plans now made mature, we intend to make a fight to a finish on this thing. We have, naturally, addressed the members of the Legislature first. We have explained that after much trouble it has been possible to differentiate between sectarian and non-sectarian institutions, and have presented each one with a list in which they are classified. There can, therefore, be no doubt as to the standing of the institution when the matter of appropriation for it comes up. But we are prepared to go further. If the members continue to disregard their oath, we will carry the matter before the Governor, and ask for his veto of all such appropriations. And that is not all. Failing to impress the Governor, we shall petition the courts for an injunction restraining the payment of funds under such appropriations, and then the matter can be threshed out and settled once and for all."

State Constitution Quoted

At the cost of great personal labor and time Mr. Kauffman has delved into the matter of sectarian appropriations, and discovered opinions and decisions regarding them, all of which go to support the position assumed by his association. Several governors, while passing other appropriations of similar character, have vetoed some primarily for the reason they were opposed to the state constitution, which, in defining the powers of legislation on the subject of appropriations, provides in Section 13 of Article 3 that "no appropriation . . . shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association."

"The idea in inserting this provision was, of course," said Mr. Kauffman, "to insure the separation of church and state. The present system of appropriating for anything is

not a new thing, by any means, however. The first grant of the kind was made in 1881 to a Roman Catholic institution, and it is a significant fact that, although the Roman Catholics in this State make up only one-sixteenth of the population, the total amount of the appropriations asked by them this year is \$2,156,279.20, as against \$815,886 by Protestant institutions and \$963,500 by Jewish interests. These figures, as revised by the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, are pared down considerably, but, on the recommendation of this board, the Legislature will, if it makes these appropriations, vote away illegally \$2,448,455.20 of the State's funds out of which Catholic institutions will receive \$1,675,655.20, Protestant institutions \$418,800, and Jewish institutions \$354,000. The proportions held true throughout the whole history of sectarian appropriations, for since 1881 the total amounts disbursed have been as follows: Roman Catholic institutions, \$5,034,550; Protestant, \$1,255,500; Jewish, \$826,500. It will be seen that the Roman Catholic church has by far been the largest beneficiary of an illegal system."

BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—The California Anti-Vivisection Society and the Alameda County Anti-Vivisection Society are urging the defeat of two measures that have been introduced in the California Legislature, on the ground that they open the way to the practice of vivisection.

One of these measures, which calls for the establishment of a sanitary code, proposes the licensing and control of public laboratories for the alleged diagnosis of disease and the manufacture of so-called biologic preparations. "In plain terms," says the Alameda County Anti-Vivisection Society, "this pernicious measure seeks to found vivisection centers under the patronage, protection and prestige of the State of California, and under the sole supervision of the State Board of Health."

Another bill to which the anti-vivisectionists object is that which proposes to establish a bureau of child hygiene. "This means," says the Alameda County organization, "that every child in the State will be subject to compulsory vaccination. We must waken to the fact that the greatest menace we have ever encountered in this State is before us."

The anti-vivisectionists are taking a strong stand against all movements for the extension of the use of all kinds of serums and vaccines on the ground that the manufacture of these products necessitates vivisection in some form.

CALIFORNIA REJECTS COMPENSATION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—By a decisive vote the California Assembly rejected a bill proposed in the interest of the wine grape growers for an investigation of conditions resulting from prohibition, with a view to compensating the vineyardists for the losses to be sustained by the removal of their markets. One of several arguments against the bill was that prohibition, being a federal regulation, the wine men should look to the national government for reparation, if any were due. It was also stated that a dangerous precedent would be established if business injured by each forward step must be compensated by the State.

ORDER PROHIBITS EXPORT OF GOLD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—An order-in-council prohibiting the export of gold coin and bullion to all destinations will be issued on April 1, and pending the order, commissioners of customs have been directed to stop such export from today. A general license will be issued on April 1 permitting the import of any quantity of gold bullion.

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BRITISH PREMIER'S MESSAGE ON AIMS OF PEACE LEAGUE

Mr. Lloyd George Shows Necessity for Harmony Within the League in Working for Humanity—Urges Disarmament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—By the courtesy of The Manchester Guardian, The Christian Science Monitor European News Office has been supplied with an advance copy of the special League of Nations number, which that paper is publishing tomorrow. Among messages from many eminent personalities, the issue contains on the front page a message from Mr. Lloyd George, dated Paris, March 24.

"The League of Nations," the message reads in part, "represents the greatest attempt which has ever been made to substitute reason and justice for force and intrigue as the governing principle of international relations. The principle of the League of Nations will prove fruitless if it is to be no more than a new plea of international organization. What matters is that the units which make up this organization shall be inspired by a real determination to work in close harmony together for the betterment and liberty of mankind."

"America and Great Britain, who have taken such a leading and honorable part in promoting this beneficent scheme, must give practical demonstration of their belief in it. Disarmament is an essential condition of progress. We cannot expect nations ravaged by war to trust their desolated lands to the protection of a league if its advocates hesitate to show any confidence themselves in its guardianship. To set up a society of nations, to insure fraternity among the peoples of the earth, whilst at the same time increasing the armies and navies to insure effective fratricide is to make a mockery of a great ideal."

Mr. Hughes' Statement

Australian Prime Minister Against Racial Equality Amendment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—Mr. William Morris Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, has issued an unequivocal statement declaring Australia's unalterable opposition to the introduction into the League of Nations covenant of any form of words which could be read to countenance racial equality or anything approaching it.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—In his statement on the racial equality amendment proposed for the League of Nations, Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, says: "I am most anxious to avoid anything likely to hurt the susceptibilities of the people of other nations, but on this point, since we cannot give way, it is best that I should speak plainly. We cannot agree to the insertion of any words in the covenant or in the treaty of peace that would impair, or even question, our sovereign rights in regard to any and every aspect of this question."

"One of the cardinal principles of the league is that there shall be no interference in the internal affairs of any nation. No nation will surrender its sovereignty in matters essential to its welfare to enter the league."

"I cannot but regard the proposed amendment as an effort to establish a principle under which ultimately some nations would find their internal policy challenged by the league at the instigation of one of its members. The amendment is one which no matter how innocuous it may seem in form, is certainly aimed at giving the league control of questions relating to immigration, naturalization and matters which cannot be surrendered by any state without such impairment of its sovereignty as to make it, in effect, a subject state."

Question of Sovereignty

"If the league is able to compel a state to amend its immigration, naturalization and franchise laws, there remains to the state only the shadow of sovereignty. The substance has gone. No free nation could agree to dictation in such matters from the League of Nations. Intimate problems belong to, and must remain under the control of individual nations."

"Of course, we are told by those who advocate this amendment that nothing more is desired than the mere recognition of the principle. They say that no action is contemplated. I am afraid that this assurance will not reconcile the people of Australia to the proposal. It certainly does not satisfy me. "Either the proposal means something, or nothing. If nothing, then why insert it? If something, then surely this something will not be achieved by mere words, stopping for all time short of action. If these words which it is desired to insert in the covenant mean nothing, then the covenant itself means nothing."

Meaning of Provision
"But I hope and believe that the covenant, so far as it is, or will be, a means of extending the rule of law into the spheres of international dispute, means a great deal; that it contemplates and provides for action, as do all other legal documents, municipal-

pal and international. Believing this, I cannot accept the suggestion that the amendment proposed means nothing and differs in essence from the other provisions of the pact.

"The people of Australia feel very keenly on this matter. We feel, I imagine, as your people of California do. I do not pretend to know intimately the sentiment of America, but my observations have led me to the belief that the Pacific Coast would be as much opposed to this amendment as would the citizens of Australia."

"Without committing myself to the draft of the League of Nations, which, of course, has not yet been discussed by the conference, and which I hope and believe will be amended in certain directions, I have no hesitation in declaring myself in favor of the attempt to substitute the rule of law and right for that of force. I feel sure, however, that Australia could not sign the covenant if it contained any such amendment as is proposed. Words matter little. The amendment will be unacceptable, no matter how drafted, for it strikes at the root of a policy vital to the existence and ideals of Australia, and it cannot be agreed to."

CHANGE IN LEAGUE DRAFT EXPECTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Publication of the amended draft of the League of Nations covenant within a few days, with a provision safeguarding the Monroe Doctrine among its new clauses, is expected by administration officials here, as a result of informal advice received from members of the American party at Paris.

No official information has reached here concerning the failure of the league commission to include the Monroe Doctrine amendment in the covenant as it was sent to the drafting committee. Officials express entire confidence, however, that President Wilson will insist upon such a provision being in the final draft when it is passed upon by the Council of Ten, or by the Peace Conference in plenary session.

It is understood here that the amended covenant will be given to the public simultaneously in all the associated countries, as was done in the case of the original draft.

PROPOSED LEAGUE CHANGES APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Addressing the Advertising Club of Atlanta, Hoke Smith, United States Senator from Georgia, said: "It is gratifying to learn that the President is insisting upon amendments to the proposed constitution of the League of Nations providing for the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine, and also for control by each nation of its internal problems, and especially the problems of immigration. I trust two additional amendments will be made, one guaranteeing to the United States votes in the body of delegates at least equal to that of any other member, and also providing that after a certain length of time any nation may withdraw from the league at pleasure."

CALL TO ISSUE FOR VOLUNTEERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An immediate call for 50,000 volunteers for service in Europe has been prepared by the War Department, and probably will be published today. As an incentive to enlistment, the men will be offered early duty in France as a relief for men in the expeditionary forces who wish to return home. Enlistment in this special force will be for three years. The men will be concentrated at Camp Meade, Maryland, and probably will be sent overseas in contingents 1000 strong.

LOANS ARE MADE TO THREE RAILWAYS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Loans aggregating \$3,226,800 were made to three railroads yesterday by the War Finance Corporation on the security of certificates of the Director-General of Railroads, making a total to date of \$125,096,800 advanced to railroads, including \$50,000,000 to the Railroad Administration.

The loans yesterday were \$2,400,000 to the Lehigh Valley; \$618,000 to the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and \$208,800 to the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.

MR. DE VALERA'S WISHES RESPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—The Sinn Féin executive announces that it has received a letter from Edward de Valera, who feels that the occasion is not one which would justify proceeding with the public reception arranged for him, and therefore, in deference to his urgent request, the reception will not be held.

GENERAL PETLURA'S MESSAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—A telegram was addressed by General Petlura from Jmerinka on Feb. 22, to General Berthelot, then expected in Odessa, welcoming the French general and recalling that the troops under General Petlura's command were the first to fight the Bolsheviks. He expressed a hope that the Ukraine and the French troops would conquer the common enemy once for all.

NAVY ORDERS ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Navy orders just published announce the detail of Lieut. Commander John W. Gates to duty "in command of Austro-Hungarian ships at Spalato."

ALLIED GENERALS CONFER IN FRANCE

Marshal Foch Present at Council of Four—Entente Plans to Raise Blockade of German Austria Without Delay

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday).—Friday afternoon's sitting of the Council of Four was attended by Marshal Foch, General Pershing, General Diaz, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Wilson.

PARIS, France (Friday).—The following official communiqué has been issued:

"A meeting at which Mr. Robert Lansing, Mr. Arthur James Balfour, Mr. Stephen Pichon, Baron Sonnino and Baron Makino were present, took place on March 28 at 11 a. m. "In regard to the blockade of German-Austria, it was agreed that all restrictions on commerce should be raised in that region as soon as the necessary machinery had been established in order to prevent reexport to Germany."

"A commission was appointed to study the removal of servitude of Morocco established by the Act of Algeciras."

"The council then considered the question of the frontiers of Schleswig."

Financial Mission's Functions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday).—A statement has been issued regarding the coming of the German financial mission to France. They have been instructed to proceed to Spa and await instructions. The functions of the financial mission are strictly limited to the consideration of transitional questions relating to finance.

Council of Foreign Ministers

PARIS, France (Friday).—A council of the foreign ministers and foreign secretaries of Great Britain, the United States, France, and Italy, has been created to work simultaneously with the premiers and President Wilson, but on different branches of the great technical questions involved in the peace settlement.

SCHOOL REFORM MEASURE PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The New Hampshire Legislature completed passage, on the last full day of the session, of the educational reform bill. The bill carries with it sufficient appropriations to organize and carry on a system of Americanization schools, with provision for obligatory attendance by adults unable to speak and write the English language.

The bill had passed the House of Representatives with no real opposition. In the Senate, amendments were offered to remove the Americanization features and otherwise weaken the bill, but these were defeated. The Senate then passed the measure unanimously.

Under the provisions of this new law, a state central board of education, consisting of five members and the Governor, is to be appointed by the Governor and Council, none of the members of which are to be professional educators. This board will manage the entire public school system. The law declares that "Americanization and furnishing instruction in the privileges, duties and responsibilities of citizenship are declared to be an essential part of the public school system."

DECLINE NOTED IN WHOLESALE PRICES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Wholesale prices, though showing a downward trend this year, remain much higher than those of a year ago. It is disclosed by the March issue of the Monthly Labor Review of the Department of Labor. Food, clothing and metal products are reported as showing the greatest declines in the last two months.

"Wholesale prices in the United States showed a downward trend with the beginning of the new year," says the Review. "The weighted index number of the Bureau of Labor statistics standing at 202 for January as compared with 206 for December, 1918."

CHICAGO LABOR PARTY DEMANDS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A demand that the United States Government recognize the Lenin-Trotsky Soviet Government of Russia was made by the executive committee of the new Chicago Labor Party. In resolutions the party officials asked that troops be withdrawn from Russia as soon as physical conditions permit and that this be followed immediately by establishment of commercial relations with Russia.

JAPANESE VIEWS OF 1907 AGREEMENT

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday).—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—In the House of Peers today a member presented an interpellation asking whether the "Gentlemen's Agreement" concluded in 1907 between Japan and the United States would be in force forever. He wanted to know why the Japanese were subjected to immigration restrictions, while the Mexicans and Filipinos were freely admitted to America.

Mr. Shidehara, Undersecretary of

Foreign Affairs replied that the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" did not exist, but a voluntary declaration had been made by Japan regulating the influx of Japanese to America. It meant that no Japanese might emigrate, but that those already in America were free to call their families from Japan. The Imperial Government was bound to live up to its declaration, he said.

Often anti-Japanese laws had been brought before American legislatures, he said, but in appreciation of Japan's efforts, all such measures had failed to pass. The declaration, he said, would be kept in force for some time yet; but might be abolished when the Japanese immigrants convinced the American authorities that their presence was no cause of danger to American institutions.

TAXES TO BECOME OPERATIVE APRIL 1

Theater Ticket Brokers Among Those to Feel the Effect of the Levies to Large Extent

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Taxes which go into effect next Tuesday will fall heavily on theater ticket brokers and will raise cabaret admissions.

In addition to the ordinary tax of 1 cent on each 10 cents charged for theater tickets, brokers are required by the new Revenue Law to pay 5 per cent of the excess charged above the usual box-office price, providing this excess is 50 cents or less, and 50 per cent, if the excess is more than 50 cents above the box-office charge. The excess is figured on the box-office charge plus ordinary tax, and the broker pays the tax.

The new tax is expected to be to limit brokers' charges in any cases to 50 cents. Purchasers of tickets from brokers will be required to pay the usual tax of 1 cent on each 10 cents charged by the broker.

If tickets are sold at theaters, "in excess of the regular or established price," they are to be taxed 50 per cent on the excess. Internal Revenue Bureau regulations to be issued soon will define what shall constitute "the regular or established price."

A tax of 1 1/2 per cent on each 10 cents or fraction charged as admission to cabarets is levied this year instead of one cent as provided in last year's law, and 20 per cent of the bill for food and drinks is to be considered for admission, if no specific admission charge is made.

Club dues and initiation fees exceeding \$10 a year are taxable at 10 per cent.

Transportation, insurance and stamp taxes also go into effect next Tuesday. The new act lays a tax of 3 per cent on freight charges, approximately 5 per cent on express charges, 8 per cent on passenger and Pullman fares, and 8 per cent on oil pipe line charges. For telephone or telegraph messages on which charges are between 15 and 50 cents, the tax will be 5 cents, and if the charge is more than 50 cents the charge will be 10 cents. Ten per cent is assessed on leased wire tolls.

END OF THE OIL DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—It was announced here by Mark L. Requa, general director of the oil division of the United States Fuel Administration, that the need of government regulation of the oil industry is at an end, and that within two weeks the last of the regulations for the Fuel Administration will be suspended. The authority of the administration will continue nominally until peace has been proclaimed.

LABOR PARTY INDORSES SOVIETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago Labor Party, on the eve of the city election here, has endorsed the requests of Lenin and Trotsky that the United States recognize the Russian Soviet Government. In the resolution the government is urged to withdraw its troops now in Russia. This is looked upon by some as a move to get the Socialist and radical vote.

SUNDAY SPORTS BILL DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—A bill to legalize amateur games, including baseball, on Sunday afternoons, was killed by the New Hampshire House of Representatives by 177 votes to 131. A resolution was passed which authorizes the Governor to appoint a commission of 10 to investigate the entire matter of Sunday observance and report to the next Legislature, two years hence.

FORMER PREMIER UNMOLESTED

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Count Michael Károlyi, formerly Hungarian Premier, is enjoying complete liberty in Budapest, as are other members of the government who were compelled to resign when the Soviet uprising took place, according to a Hungarian Government wireless dispatch received here.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS MISSING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—General Pershing reports to the War Department that there still are 5590 officers and men of the expeditionary forces listed as missing. This total compares with the British official figures of 161,800 missing and the French of 290,000.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL WORKS SOLD

GARFIELD, New Jersey.—The Heyden Chemical Works here, for which representatives of the alien property custodian last month refused a bid of \$605,000, have been sold at auction for \$1,500,000 to Alan Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, New York financier. The property will not be turned over, however, until the alien property custodian approves the sale.

SEPARATIST POLICY GAINING IN BAVARIA

Munich Government Said to Be Encouraging Efforts at Separation—Independents Aiming at Soviet Republic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—An official Berlin message states that as a result of the Munich Government's policy, efforts at the separation of Bavaria from Germany are increasing in Franconia, and the independents are striving for the establishment of a Soviet republic on the Russian model.

Mr. Scheidemann's Appeal

WEIMAR, Germany (Thursday) (via Copenhagen). (By The Associated Press).—Speaking today in the National Assembly, Philipp Scheidemann, president of the Ministry, said that semi-official and non-official reports were increasing daily that "fresh aggravations in the peace conditions are expected to be announced; that unprecedented sums in compensation are to be imposed; that wide stretches of purely German territory are to be taken, and that crushing restrictions are to be imposed in financial and military matters."

"Assuredly a large part of these alleged conditions are invented," the Chancellor continued, "so that by repetition they will accustom us to these unheard-of demands and the final conditions may seem almost bearable to us. They are invented in order to create an atmosphere which will suffocate protest even against a peace of violence. Our peoples, which were ill-treated by the armistice more cruelly than by the war, recognize this method. A cry, not of a chauvinist nature, but of the deepest despair, which appeals to the highest there is—to the conference of humanity—is going throughout Germany."

Chief of Admiralty Named

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—Rear Admiral Adolf von Trotha has been appointed Chief of the German Admiralty, a Berlin dispatch says. The German Government has decided that the navy in the future shall be under the direction of the Chief of the Admiralty, who will have a seat, but no vote, in the Cabinet. All naval and administrative authorities will be subordinate to him.

Allied Troops for Poland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Times says steps for the dispatching of General Haller's army from Danzig to Poland are proceeding. It also declares that any further delays on the part of the Germans in refusing to let General Haller's forces proceed must lead to strong action by the Allies of an economic or military nature.

SPECIAL RED CROSS CONVENTION CALLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday).—The International Red Cross Committee has called a special convention of Red Cross organizations of the world to meet here 30 days after the declaration of peace. The call has been issued at the request of the Red Cross societies of the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

Out of this gathering there is expected to emerge an international organization through which the peoples of the world may cooperate in stimulating and developing activities for the betterment of mankind.

VISCOUNT JELICOE ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, India (Friday) (via Montreal).—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, formerly commander of the British Grand Fleet, who is making a tour of the British dominions in connection with the naval policy of the Empire, arrived here today on the battle cruiser New Zealand. After an official reception, he left for Delhi.

PRICE APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson has been appealed to in the dispute between the Railroad Administration and the coal operators which threatens to hamper seriously the government's price reduction program. He has been asked by members of the industrial board to order that all government purchases be made on a basis of the prices now being agreed upon by the board and the industries.

DRY ENFORCEMENT PLANNED

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The New Hampshire House concurred in Senate amendments to a bill providing

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for enforcement of the prohibitory law, the amendments striking out of the bill provisions for the right of search, and seizure of liquors lawfully in possession of private individuals. The House refused to reconsider the vote by which it defeated on Tuesday a bill legalizing beverages with a maximum alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent.

ALLIES CRITICIZED BY JUGO-SLAVS

Premier, in Belgrade Speech, Reported to Have Defended Claim of Nation's Integrity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cabled advice from Belgrade on Friday state that Premier Protitch of the Jugo-Slav Government has just addressed the Parliament, saying, in part:

"We are compelled deeply to regret that our allies are using two standards in regard to a reserving and faithful ally who has never regretted the sacrifices she has made for the common ideal, victory. We have had 360,000 killed. It is highly regrettable that territory of the Jugo-Slav kingdom is considered as enemy territory at the Peace Conference."

It is said that our claims are exaggerated, that we want foreign elements, but that is untrue. On the other hand, one of our allies, without any reason, is advancing through Albania to our boundaries, although our forces dispersed the enemy there. A second claims territories in the Banat to which it has no right."

"We are resolved to defend our rightful claims, convinced that we are pursuing a sacred duty to ourselves and to our allies, because our claims are not based upon the principles of the past nor principles which could ever serve the enemies of humanity as a means for realizing their plans. "I do not wish to speak of the Italian army of occupation and our people. This is most abnormal and painful. "We demand the application to ourselves of the principles proclaimed by our allies in their struggle with the principles of force proclaimed by the Germans. All our claims are based upon the principles of self-determination and nationality; upon independent judgment, and arbitration by America. If these principles are proper for others, they should be so for us."

DISTILLERS PLAN DRY LAW TEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In addition to testing the legality of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, the distillers of the country are also going to make a fight to defeat, or at least hold up enforcement of, the July 1 prohibition measure, it is announced here, following a conference of representatives of distillers, and their chief counsel, Levy Mayer. Further steps will also be taken, it was stated, with a view to securing from Congress appropriate relief. A committee of six was appointed here to carry on the fight. They will meet in New York City again next week.

BULLETIN TO BE CONTINUED

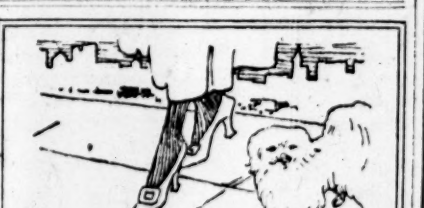
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Roger W. Babson, Director-General of the Information Bureau of the Department of Labor, announces that he will continue privately, after March 31, semi-weekly publication of the official bulletin instituted and now being published by the Committee on Public Information. An appropriation for continuation of the publication until the end of the present fiscal year failed in the last Congress.

ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIAN ARMY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Citizens of Tomsk, Siberia, have organized committees to assist the Russian Army and in two days subscribed 500,000 rubles, according to dispatches to the State Department. The Tomsk newspapers comment favorably upon the Inter-Allied Commission for the supervision of the Siberian railway system.

SUFFRAGE DEFEAT IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, Territory of Hawaii.—The House of the Territorial Legislature on Thursday defeated the Woman's Suffrage Bill. It is expected it will pass a similar measure for submission to a plebiscite.



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(6 PAIRS IN A BOX)
Cotton\$3.90
Lisle\$4.50
(3 PAIRS IN A BOX)
Lisle\$2.35
Silk (hemmed top).....\$3.75
Silk\$4.95
Silk (full fash.).....\$6.75
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BOLSHEVIST SCHOOL IN WASHINGTON CITY

Paul Melnikoff, Under Arrest in San Francisco, Identified as Instructor of Propaganda Camouflaged With Other Studies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SEATTLE, Washington.—Paul Melnikoff, who is under arrest in San Francisco in connection with a bomb explosion, as a result of the investigation of federal operatives and Minute Men, covering a period of several months, has been identified as the instructor of a Bolshevik school here, located for several months in a store room with curtained windows. Pupils, numbering up to 200, were taught Bolshevik propaganda and songs, camouflaged with mathematics, history, and civil government.

Melnikoff always told those who inquired why such a school was needed, that there was no other place where workmen could get a grasp of the subjects treated. At a certain pool hall, which is one of the places most frequented by Russians, Melnikoff appeared. It is said that there are 6000 Russians in this city, and that the majority of them are Bolsheviks in sympathy and fact. Federal officials say that Leon Bututsky, alias Leon Green, who is now a fugitive from justice, and Melnikoff were actual leaders in dispensing Bolshevik revolutionary funds in the general strike of February in the Bututsky workers during the recent strike and refused to permit the Mayor to maintain city lights or water.

When the strike proved a failure from the revolutionary standpoint, Melnikoff and Green left Seattle, it is believed, together. Minute Men have accurate record of Melnikoff's movements since he came to Seattle a year ago. The Soviet organized here had the official seal, and sympathizers were told to look for the dragon fly painted on the window for the meeting place and school. They are said to have been told that they would be safe once inside. Melnikoff several times attempted to get passports, but was refused by the Customs Department.

FEMINIST PARTY GIVEN NEW SUPPORT

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Dr. Julieta Lanteri de Renshaw, the first woman candidate for a seat in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, is organizing a committee of 200 women to be educated as candidates of the Feminist Party in future national, provincial, and municipal elections. Señora de Renshaw says she is the "eternal candidate" until women are recognized politically. She predicts the election of a woman to the Argentine Chamber of Deputies within two years.

Señora de Renshaw was a candidate in the elections for one senator and two deputies held last Sunday in Buenos Aires. She ran for one of the seats in the chamber. The final count of the ballots has not been made public.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF URUGUAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Legation of Uruguay at Washington has forwarded to the State Department a list of the members of the new government of Uruguay inaugurated on March 1, under the new constitution, which went into effect on that date. The list follows: President, Dr. Baltasar Brum (term 1919-1923); Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Antonio Buerio; Minister of War and Marine, Gen. Guillermo Ruprecht; Minister of the Interior, Dr. Javier Mendivil; Minister of Finance,



The BIG FOUR misses' suits— they are here at \$35

THE BLOUSE SUIT—Note that blouse suit does not tell the whole story—the blouse shows a new lowered waistline. Navy blue, and a few in beige, \$35.

THE SEVERE TAILOR-MADE—Choose from oxford melton and men's wear serge. Buttons in close order run down the back, \$35.

THE VEST SUIT—Men's wear serge, braided, button trimmed and vested, \$35.

THE TUXEDO SUIT—This long collar is very, very well thought of. The tight cuffs are buttoned through, and the suit has a vest, \$35.

—Other misses' new suits, \$25 to \$115.

Filene's—mail orders filled—Fourth floor—Washington St. at Summer, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Ricardo Vecino; Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Rodolfo Mezera; Minister of Industries, Dr. Luis C. Caviglia; Minister of Public Works, Ingeniero Humberto Pittamiglio; National Council of Administration, Dr. Feleclano Viera (President). Dr. Alfredo Vasquez Acevedo, Dr. Ricardo J. Areco, Dr. Domingo Arena, Don Pedro Cosio, Dr. Carlos A. Berro, Dr. Francisco Soca, Don Santiago Rivas, Dr. Martin C. Martinez.

TWENTY-SIXTH'S PARADE ROUTE

Change Made in Course—Stands to Be Erected in Boston to Seat 75,000 Spectators

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Further arrangements for the celebration of the home-coming of the twenty-sixth division have been completed by the state executive committee in charge of the affair. Changes were made in the route of the parade, because the tentative route first proposed would not permit of the erection of reviewing stands of sufficient size to accommodate the relatives of the men of the division. The state committee contemplates the erection of reviewing stands to seat 75,000 persons. It voted that all stands for the relatives of the soldiers should be erected at the expense of the State, and that the tickets for the stands should be distributed through the men of the division themselves, so that they may act as hosts to their own families by invitation of the Governor and the legislature. Following is the route of the parade: Start at Beacon and Charles streets, down Beacon to Park Street, Park to Tremont, Tremont to Boylston, Boylston to Arlington, Arlington to Commonwealth Avenue (north side), Commonwealth Avenue to Charlesgate West, then counter march down south side of Commonwealth Avenue to Berkeley Street, then over to Boylston, up Boylston to Massachusetts Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue to Columbus Avenue, Columbus Avenue to Park Square.

POLICE WITH RIFLES PATROL BUENOS AIRES

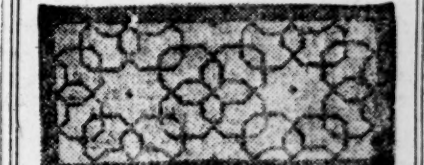
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Mounted gendarmes with rifles patrolled the Avenida de Mayo all Thursday night after threats of clashes between Socialist and Radical party supporters watching the newspaper bulletin boards on which the returns from last Sunday's elections were being posted. When the last returns showed additions to the big lead of the Socialists, the Radicals, supporters of President Irigoyen, set up a shout of "Long live the President!" Members of the two groups attempted to charge each other and were prevented by strong police guards. Shots were fired later and the gendarmes then began to patrol the streets. No returns were posted yesterday.

PROVISION FOR SHEEP FARMS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The House Committee on Agriculture of the Legislature has reported a bill, with an appropriation of \$10,000 for the establishment of demonstration sheep farms in every county but Suffolk.

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for—Living rooms, bed rooms, dining rooms, halls, porches, sun parlors, country or shore houses, designs and colors—Blue, green, brown, India red, and yellow, natural wool browns, Tile pattern, mosaic pattern, plain center, hatched border, star pattern, wave border.

LONDON STAGE AND SYNDICATES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—The present condition of the English stage with its many purposeless yet successful productions, its blatant commercialism and its rank opportunism is causing anxiety, not only among those who follow its course from the outside, but among those who spend their lives in its service. Curiously enough, the public does not realize what is going on under its nose. It is not aware that nothing like the great plays that could be seen with splendid casts at one West End theater after another a few years ago can be seen anywhere now; and that it is being allowed to witness only such pieces as a half dozen or so speculators think good to release.

Everywhere the multiple manager is ousting the single or actor manager; and the combination of certain multiple managements in certain ventures points to the establishment in the near future of a real theatrical trust. Such a condition would kill dramatic art and enterprise in England for perhaps a generation, particularly that special freedom and variety that has been such a mark of the national stage. For the way of the trusts, like that of the multiple manager, is to stage only "sure things," preferably productions that have made a hit somewhere else, and hence have the least possible financial risk attached to their adoption.

In view of the way theatrical trusts had held in some capitals, inasmuch that in one city Bernard Shaw refused to allow one of his plays to be performed, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on a prominent West End actor to discover how nearly outside impression squared with inside facts. They more than squared; they overlapped. "What do you think, then, is at the bottom of it all?" asked the visitor for an opening plunge after a few casual remarks on both sides.

Why Actors Organized

"There's no encouragement for the artist," came the answer firmly and promptly. "The scramble for Drury Lane was an example, and the shareholders' meeting a glaring proof. One side was out to make another theater commercial, and the other to sell to the highest bidder. Money was the only thought; our great dramatic art was never mentioned. To what use our beautiful national theater was to be put was not asked, so no one told. And now, if you want me to speak freely on a subject so near my own heart, I must ask you to withhold my name. The reasons are obvious." The promise was given, for all art is after all a matter of fundamentals rather than personality.

"Well, before I dip deeply into the subject in hand, I would like it to be understood that the situation is not without hope. We have the actors' union and one or two independent managements that would fight an attempt at a monopoly or a trust with all the means at their disposal. In fact, it was the utter disregard of the actors' rights by some of the managers that changed the Actors Association into a union; and the exposure of the whole soulless business at the Drury Lane meeting that has sent new members into the union in numbers one could hardly think possible in so short a time. An acknowledgment of the power of the union is seen in the request of the Associated West End Managers to meet the union as soon as possible—after some 12 years' blunt refusal to recognize any such association.

What Actor Managers Did

"I have no personal objection to managers looking after their own interests if they show as well artistic zeal. When I came on the stage they had to possess the proper instinct or go under. And look at the triumphant result! There was Bancroft, who ran his theater from a different point of view from that of anyone before him, who cleansed the English stage of the bad plays, the 'asides' and other things of hollow convention; Irving at the Lyceum, who from start to finish ran his theater chiefly from the artistic side of things, and the stage has never reached such a height since; then the Kendals, Hares, Terry, Maude Tree and Alexander, who did more for the English dramatist than any man who ever lived. With what love and freedom these men worked; what plays they gave; what acting they inspired! I believe there is just the same talent on the stage today but it is cribbed, cabined and confined by the commercial men at its elbow."

"But, surely, there are some people on their own!" ventured the interviewer.

"Very few, I assure you. Take our best, and that brilliant list it is a whole, with their attendant financial satellites: Gerald du Maurier with Frank Curzon; Miss Gladys Cooper, ditto; Dennis Eadie, Vedrenne; Owen Nares, Alfred Butt; and last, Henry Ainley, Gilbert Miller. Ainley, to my mind, is the chief hope of the British stage; Miss Marie Lohr even more so, for she is entirely on her own, and the success she has made in management, her high ideals and aims promise much for the future of our art.

Actors Now Pawns

"As for the others, it is the actor making money for the manager all the time. He is the bait for the public, and however loose may be the rein of control on his talents, he is bound to keep the theater bill as full as possible, and has therefore not the time or the absolute liberty to select and study plays and parts, and choose his own cast, as he would if he were his own master. Hence you will get a fussy change of bill, of various types of plays, parts incompletely studied, and plays insufficiently rehearsed—personality instead of characterization. Such

things must be when money and not art is the object. But never blame the actor. He is the last man to be reproached for the state of things. The stage has passed out of his hands."

"How do you reckon it began?"

"The fatal blow was dealt the theater when the Coliseum opened. Till then the respectable playgoer did not go to the music hall. But the superiority of performances and the house, the comfort of the seats and the lower prices began from that moment to attract them to that class of theater. The Hippodrome followed, then other houses, and finally came the revue! Need one say more? But I repeat, never blame the actors. Actors are just as good as when I first came on the stage. People stupidly say, or as often write, 'Why don't we have men like Irving about?' They don't understand you can't have an Irving even once a century. You might as well ask why haven't we got a Shakespeare writing for the stage today."

"And have we?" timidly ventured the interviewer.

"No, but we have some jolly fine dramatists coming along who only await their chances. They may find some consolation in the fact that even the classics of drama have declined for want of opportunity. Shakespeare was killed by the way in which he was performed in recent years—all spectacle and no speech."

"It all sounds very hopeless, Mr. X."

"I said his visitor, maneuvering for a climax.

The Unstable Public

"It is not hopeless," was the reply, "but the stage is indeed in a serious condition. And I lay the blame in the following order: the public is the chief offender because it does not want the good things. At present I know it is a particular, unstable, wartime public—a point I will deal with before you go. The managers are the second offenders, because they sacrifice art to opportunity, and for reasons already expounded. The third offenders are the dramatists for writing to fit the actor instead of encouraging the actor to fit the part."

"You will see the kind of thing I mean carried right through the cast—every one playing roles they have been seen in almost since their stage life began. Where is the opportunity for the players to show the fruits of their long experience and observation, to express their intelligence and the art that is stored within them? Nothing annoys me more than to hear some one say, 'That is a So-and-so part.' Then what are half the stage figures they present? Merely a variation of the same idea in the same cast: Mr. Blank, suave and gentlemanly; Mr. Double Blank, polite, calm, and well bred; Mr. Treble Blank (all well-known names these), just the same as the others, in his own personality. Any of them might be doing good character acting in repertory or classic drama."

"What about the press?"

"The press does not help because the critics are concerned with a particular play and not with the fundamental idea of the stage involved therein. Besides, they unconsciously do harm. For instance, there is a play in London just now, 'drawing the town,' because instead of leaving it at the general opinion that it was a feeble, futile effort, the critics spilt it by condemning a specified incident in it at the same time."

"Irving's theater was practically repertory. He kept his company together like a father—that he was to the whole stage family. He would give runs of a number of plays, and then finish up with a brilliant season of all the plays one after another. One had the joy of seeing him and the other players in several different parts. The loving care with which Irving would give his people parts to test and advance their powers was just another proof of that zeal he had for the brotherhood of the stage. It is these ideals that we must all get back to before our stage can shine again in all its old glory."

The Multiple Manager

"Now, listen to this by way of contrast. A young friend of mine found himself recently, with many other more or less known players back from the front, waiting for a job in a multiple manager's office. After some hours the manager appeared at his door with a kindred spirit, and the applicants had their physical possibilities discussed by the two as if they had been cattle. Names and experience were not even inquired about. 'You'll do!' was the finger verdict. The one chosen was further asked to show his back when in the manager's sanctum: he did, by walking out. And to what have these splendid fellows, who have done their bit come home? Their old haunts occupied by strange managers, and leading theaters engaging whole companies of Americans."

"You promised to say more about the new public again."

"Yes. We have got a new public in the theaters now. It is the so-called nonconformist element which never went to theaters before, but mixing with the world in the war and war work has grown broader-minded. These people have no judgment as yet one way or the other. They do not know the actors, and consequently leading players seldom get the personal recognition they did on making their entrance."

"But London will soon be having its real stall audiences back again—people who pay have been war-working since 1914—who show a respect for the drama by 'dressing' for it, who know the actors and their theater, and demand good plays and good acting simply from the fact that they have been able to see so much of it. There is no snobbery in seeing that audience, which says what you will, is not the revue stall audience, stimulates the actors and draws the pit. Its judgment is often cruel, but it is discriminating, and that is what the stage wants today—interest, interest, and again interest."



The German Fräulein—"Oh, he does not even intend to steal the clock!"

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 644)

Learn to Use Barley

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

When the anti-saloon law is in force the barley must be taken into use, and a provision should be made to teach its use and preparation.

The barley in the grain is easily prepared as a breakfast dish in place of oat or wheat. If cooked overnight and cooked twenty minutes in the morning it is best of all the grains and more satisfactory all the morning. Could you put this idea into the right hands for preparation and send it where it will reconcile those who are raising the question as to what will become of the barley fields?

I think that people will have to be impressed with the idea that they will find it a valuable aid and that they should learn to like it.

(Signed) MRS. E. K. SMITH, Dephney, Alabama, March 16, 1919.

(No. 603)

Dry Law Sets Prisoners Free

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

There has probably never been a subject of legislation which is of such vital importance to those confined within the penal institutions of the country as that of prohibition.

Upon all sides, among prisoners, one hears a prayer of thanksgiving as they realize enough states have ratified the "dry bill" to bring about the complete abolition of the agent which, directly or indirectly, caused most of them to commit the acts that resulted in confinement behind prison walls.

That it has taken so many years for society to realize the great curse of this traffic is astonishing, in view of the rapid strides that have been made for self-betterment along other lines. True, there are millions to whom the self-use of intoxicating liquors has never been a harm, but there are none in this country who have not indirectly suffered.

"If a man wants to drink, let him have it; it's a free country," is an oft-repeated saying. But it is wrong. A free country it is, but whenever a man cannot use his freedom without bringing suffering, not only upon himself, but upon others as well, it is time to stop him; and the only way to do this is to eliminate the thing that causes this condition. How many hundreds of thousands there are who, whether it be a weakness of will, a disease, or what, cannot or do not stay away from drink so long as it can be had. As a result they become befogged in mind and fatigued in body. Languid men are madmen; their brains do not know what their hands are doing.

Continued use of this brain-destroying evil causes carelessness and inattention to work. This results in loss of situation. Then comes idleness. No man can do nothing and improve. Doing nothing is only a handicap to a man. If given free headway for a while it becomes a disease. It is not work that worries that wears men away. They have no life; and in order to live and obtain that which from continued use they consider necessary to their very being, they become "irregular" in their habits and associates. They do not reason as they should. Character begins its downward slide. Not reasoning, they learn nothing from the mistakes of others, and are apparently determined to learn only from the mistakes they themselves make, and from the evil fruit those mistakes eventually will bear. This shortsightedness finally lands them in some institution for insanity, inebriates, or a penal prison.

Since it is an assured fact that prohibition is to prevail, it is a common remark among prisoners, "I'll be all right if the saloons go." It is unfortunate that one comes to the point where will power is not strong enough to resist, but so long as they believe this, and you take away what they consider the cause, you start them again into the world with a resolve and determination not to run against any other baneful influence that would have a life result.

There is a law of gravitation which prescribes that once a body topples over the brink it is doomed to continue falling at a constantly accelerated speed, unless some exterior force intervenes to retard or stop it. "Over the brink," yes, we have toppled, but the thing for us to do is to find ourselves, to find that exterior force, and, having done this, to begin the process of reconstruction that will open a new life.

There is not a place where a man can't turn back after the "first false step." People are doing this very thing every day. The trouble with us has been that we have had a wrong conception of things. All of our steps have been false, after the first of this kind. Our inclination has been wrong, or else we lacked the necessary incentive to do different. With a clear mind we will see that no life is so dark but a light of opportunity glimmers somewhere, bidding us to that which means self-betterment.

It takes years for men who have been where we have been to build up a life which gives a reasonable promise of making good. But it has been done by thousands. I've never lived a single day up to my ideals of what I ought to be and do—I never expect to—and yet, when I've dropped so far below my own possibilities, it gets on me; I'm blue, melancholy, introspective; and yet I'm helped by the desire to try again when I realize my worst enemy has been done away with.

Many of us will do this when we know our greatest foe has been abolished. If we are in the right mind we will appreciate we are to receive greater benefit from the doing away with the liquor traffic than any other class of people.

(Signed) PRISONER, Represo, California, Feb. 5, 1919.

GENEVA AND FRENCH CHURCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—A body of pastors of Geneva has addressed a letter to the council of the Protestant Churches of France which commemorates in the following terms the return of peace and the reunion of Alsace-Lorraine to France: "We have suffered with you during the long period of painful trial and heroic struggles through which you have passed. We have associated ourselves with all our hearts with your anguish and with your hopes for a better future, and several of us have had the joy of being able to visit your churches and to give to them a direct token of our ardent sympathy and of our profound affection. We now rejoice with you that the churches of Alsace and of Lorraine are now once again united to the Protestant Churches of France, to strengthen and complete them, and we await impatiently the great day on which you will celebrate, not only the cessation of the sanguinary struggles which spread ruin . . . in your country, but also the conclusion of a peace which shall be just and lasting and shall afford you reparation. We are particularly happy in the thought that the valiant American nation, which inherits the noble traditions of the Calvinist Pilgrim Fathers of the Seventeenth century, has, together with the British nation, supported you so energetically and will continue to sustain you with all its strength."

In the early days, the business of greatest importance at Swatow was the exporting of raw sugar, which was raised in large quantities on the fields in all directions, and the growing cane was fertilized by plentiful libations of a decoction of bean-cake partly dissolved in water. Those bean-cakes are the residuum of beans, grown in enormous quantities in Shantung Province and the three provinces of Manchuria, that are pressed for their oil in such a crude manner as to leave an excess of oil in the cake, thus imparting to them excellent fertilizing qualities.

Every autumn a number of sailing vessels—for this story has to do with a time before small tramp steamers were so plentiful on the China coast—as to displace almost wholly the barks, brigs, and schooners that had been the only common carriers until 40 or 50 years ago—came from the north before the northeast monsoon, bringing bean-cakes to use on the sugar-cane fields during the winter.

One year, after an exceptionally good crop of cane, the stock of bean-cakes was almost exhausted, and Bo-an Soon brought to the Taipan of Tek-kee Hong a tradesman who did business under the long name of Kwang Hah, and said this man had a plan to charter the swiftest sailing vessel procurable, send her to Newchwang with the end of the southwest monsoon, load her quickly, and get her back with the first of the northeast monsoon before the annual fleet; and then, as the market would be depleted, sell at a handsome profit.

Kwang Hah had \$2000 or \$3000 ready money, which he would deposit with Tek-kee Hong as security, provided that hong would finance the transaction. The Taipan agreed to do so, as he was the local agent of an English bank, and he at once chartered the American bark, the Rover, a smart sailor, whose captain was an old hand in the China Sea, perfectly familiar with the bean-cake trade.

By the next steamer mail the Taipan wrote to his Newchwang correspondents to secure the cargo and draw at sight for the full amount of the invoice. The Rover was sent away promptly, but the skipper made two bad mistakes in judgment, instead of keeping up the China Sea, to get the benefit of the last of the southwest monsoon, he went outside Formosa Island and fell into calms. His cargo was ready for him at Newchwang, and loaded expeditiously so that he was dispatched for the return voyage in a few days. Then came the second mistake, assuming that the monsoon would come in strong, as usual, the captain took his vessel down the China Sea; but the monsoon was late, and the Rover had to beat down against the dying southeast monsoon.

The skipper arrived at Swatow almost with the rest of the bean-cake fleet and instead of Kwang Hah making "large money," he came out a loser, for he had agreed to pay a handsome bonus on the freight money, and his cargo had been bought at the top price of the opening market.

A few days after the bean-cake had been delivered, Bo-an Soon and Kwang Hah called at Tek-kee Hong, and the former told the Taipan he had joined the latter in the venture. Together, they handed the Taipan the full balance of the speculation. That is the way a good comprador and an honest Chinese merchant acted in olden times; for there had been no formal contract signed, sealed, and delivered.

INDIANS SAVE ARMENIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Intelligence received by the Armenian bureau from Port Said shows that Indian soldiers have saved many Armenian boys, and every day fresh groups are brought in and delivered to the authorities. Only the other day five orphans were brought in, the eldest being 14 and the youngest 4. The latter had been thrown into the water by the Turks and was rescued by the Indian soldier who is taking care of him.

BO-AN SOON: THE COMPRADORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When western traders pushed their way into Canton, there were a few natives who had command of "Pidgin English" sufficient to make them useful to the Englishmen, and a little later to the Americans, none of whom had knowledge of the Chinese language or the dialects spoken by the merchants who came to barter with them. All of those foreign merchants were glad to avail themselves of the services of Chinese who could jabber in pidgin. They brought to the importing foreigners customers for their overseas commodities, and dealers who had native wares to sell for export.

To the chiefs of those go-betweeners was given the title of "Compradore," which was taken from the Portuguese and has the meaning of "go-between." It persists to this day, although the comprador is less omnipotent than he was. Indeed, it is now being advocated by many foreign merchants that the time has come when partnerships should be formed between westerners and their compradores, most of whom have, or can command capital, so that whatever benefits are in common shall be shared equally, removing the commission which the comprador probably now takes from both parties to all transactions that he promotes. But half a century ago, the comprador was really a necessary evil, and it would have been a difficult matter for a foreign "hong"—firm or business house—to get along without its comprador.

Bo-an Soon was the comprador of a firm, Tek-kee Hong, at Swatow. It was not a "Great Princely Commercial House in China"; still it did a lucrative business and Bo-an Soon was useful. He was not able to display the evidences of wealth which characterized his confrères of Hongkong, Shanghai, or even Foochow—then in its heyday as the emporium of China's tea trade. Yet Bo-an Soon's town house was, according to Chinese standards, an attractive place, handsomely furnished, and well looked after by a staff of servants. It had the deserved reputation of containing a number of foreign ornaments which earned for it the reputation of being truly palatial.

Bo-an Soon's knowledge of even pidgin English was sufficient for the needs of the hong, but it was far from being correct and comprehensive English. When he first came to Swatow he had heard that by joining a class under some American missionaries he would get free teaching in English, and he tried to avail himself of the privilege. But he was a thorough Buddhist and Confucianist, and he quickly realized that if he accepted this gratuitous instruction, he must consider himself a candidate for conversion to the Christian faith. This was so repugnant to his ideas that he withdrew after having mastered the alphabet and a few phrases, as well as having learnt the title of a handbook, "English Self-taught for Swatow Chinese."

Just how helpful this book may be gathered from the following: A clerk in the hong saw the book lying open and picked it up. He noted that each page was divided into three columns: the left-hand one had a sentence or phrase in Chinese; the middle one, the English translation; the right-hand one the pronunciation, as nearly as possible phonetically expressed, with Chinese ideographs. Selecting an English sentence which read: "Do you want to buy some cakes?" he asked Bo-an Soon to read the Chinese equivalent, and got: "Te ehr wang ter pai sumu kakszu." That Bo-an Soon's progress in "English Self-taught" was not notably successful, need hardly be affirmed.

In the early days, the business of greatest importance at Swatow was the exporting of raw sugar, which was raised in large quantities on the fields in all directions, and the growing cane was fertilized by plentiful libations of a decoction of bean-cake partly dissolved in water. Those bean-cakes are the residuum of beans, grown in enormous quantities in Shantung Province and the three provinces of Manchuria, that are pressed for their oil in such a crude manner as to leave an excess of oil in the cake, thus imparting to them excellent fertilizing qualities.

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INDIANS SAVE ARMENIANS

NEW HEAD OF POSTAL TELEGRAPH

From an article in the Kansas City Star

A. F. Adams, president of the Kansas City Home Telephone Company, will take 20 years of catch-as-catch-can telephone and telegraph experience to his new position as head of the Postal Telegraph Company. He has worked from a humble start to his present position by actual contact with the fast-changing problems of telephone and telegraph operation, until he is regarded as one of the few all-around operating experts in the wire communication field.

Mr. Adams began his telephone career in Waushara, Wisconsin, early in 1899. He was "central," bill collector, extra lineman and "trouble shooter" in the small plant. He graduated to the field about Superior and the ore section of Wisconsin and entered the Kansas City district about 1903.

At Joplin he became associated with Theodore Gary in 1904 and assisted in the development of Mr. Gary's projects in Kansas, Missouri, Texas, and Illinois. So efficiently did he perform his tasks that when the Gary interests were incorporated into the Theodore Gary Investment Company in 1907, he was made vice-president. When the Kansas City Home Telephone Company was acquired in 1912, he became its indirect manager and moved to Kansas City with the Gary Investment Company. A reorganization in 1918 resulted in Mr. Adams being made president of all the telephone companies owned by these interests, including the Kansas City Home. In addition to his connection with the Gary interests, Mr. Adams has been identified for many years with the United States Telephone Association, as a director and member of the executive committee.

When the merger began to take form, all interests proposed Mr. Adams to head the new holding corporation. Although one of the five members of the national operating board in charge of telephone companies, a war-time board, he was active in the preliminary steps toward the merger. In Washington, where he spent most of his time, he obtained the consent of the government to the merger and has been active in that direction ever since. Recently on formation of the holding company, Mr. Adams was named president.

Mr. Adams will retain the leadership of the company created to merge the Bell and the Home companies. While the new federal appointment announced by Mr. Barleson yesterday is absolute, Mr. Adams regards it as temporary and expects to be relieved when the telegraph companies are released from government control. Meantime, he will remain as president of the Home Telephone Company and divide office time between Kansas City and New York.

Mr. Adams' home is at 1027 West Fifty-Sixth Street. Mrs. Adams and their two children will remain there while Mr. Adams runs the Postal Telegraph Company from New York and the Kansas City Telephone Company from 618 Commerce Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

This New Range Is A Wonder For Cooking

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.



The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

Gold Medal Glenwood

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door. The large oven below has the indicator and is heated by coal or wood. See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal. When necessary both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—It

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PLOT DISCLOSED IN CZERNIN LETTERS

Evidence Given Out of a German - Magyar Conspiracy Against the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Slain at Sarajevo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That there was a German-Magyar conspiracy against the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir-apparent to the Austrian throne, whose assassination at Sarajevo precipitated the world war, is declared in a summary of the secret correspondence of Count Czernin, former Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, which was delivered to Edgar Sisson at Prague by an officer of the Bohemian Government on Jan. 24, and a summary of which has been made public by George Creel, former chairman of the United States Committee on Public Information. Francis Ferdinand, according to the correspondence, was a barrier to German expansion toward the east and a danger to the aspirations of the German Emperor. He was, indeed, considered as "a rival to Kaiser Wilhelm." Mr. Creel says: "It is only fair to point out that the Magyar portion of the conspiracy was engineered by German-controlled nobles, all of whom were repudiated and exiled when Karolyi came to power."

Berlin's Plans Blocked

Francis Ferdinand Was Building Up a Strong Austria

NEW YORK, New York.—In his disclosure of the German-Magyar conspiracy against Archduke Francis Ferdinand, assassinated at Sarajevo, George Creel, former chairman of the United States Committee on Public Information, said that Mr. Sisson accepted the privilege of using the correspondence of Count Czernin in behalf of the United States Government. Translators and a photographer in the service of the Committee on Public Information were set at work to translate the documents for general publication in the United States as the final public contribution of the committee, according to Mr. Creel. He declared one copy was to be turned over to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, for use in the Peace Conference Commission investigating responsibility for the outbreak of the war, while another was to be sent to the committee at Washington for release to the press. He added that Mr. Lansing's copy undoubtedly was in his hands and that the copy for the press probably was on its way to this country.

In a report to Mr. Sisson on the scope of the letters, Capt. Immanuel Voska, U. S. A., head of the Prague Bureau of the Committee on Public Information, said:

"From the documents and letters it will be shown that Francis Ferdinand was working on building up a strong Austria which would eventually emancipate itself from the influence of Berlin. This was blocking Berlin's plan for expansion toward the east, and the Berlin Government came to an understanding with the Budapest Government to offset the plans of Francis Ferdinand."

"From one of the letters it is evident that the German Emperor's son, Eitel Frederick, was selected to study the Magyar language and to make friends of the Magyar nobility."

"Although no positive proof was found from the documents on hand as to the conspiracy to kill Archduke Francis Ferdinand, it is sufficiently evident that there was no conspiracy in Serbia for that purpose. The Archduke was rather a friend of Serbia in hatred of the Magyars, as he knew of the conspiracy between the Berlin and the Budapest governments."

"It is shown from the letters that when Aehrenthal (Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister) annexed Bosnia in 1909 and Serbia protested through Russia and was supported by England, Count Czernin had an audience with Francis Ferdinand. The latter was against war with Serbia, as the powers would 'halt' after Serbia was overthrown, and nothing would be gained in such a war. But Count Hottendorf, the chief of staff, was strongly for war. The Austro-Hungarian general staff was strongly under the influence of the German general staff."

"It is also shown: 1. That a strong centralized Austria under Francis Ferdinand was too strong a barrier against German expansion toward the Far East. Francis Ferdinand started to centralize his power first with the creation of a 'Ministry of the Imperial Court,' of which the intention was to offset Magyar power."

"2. That there was a strong opposition against the direct, secret and common electoral right of Austria and Hungary."

"3. That there was a fusion of all aristocrats and landlords in Austria and Hungary for the support of the Emperor against peoples' rights and social democrats. Feudalism and despotism were supposed to return under Francis Ferdinand. The Emperor and the aristocrats, with other landlords, wanted to rule. In Hungary Count Tisza and a certain Mr. Kristoffy were the secret supporters of Francis Ferdinand, through Count Czernin. Other Hungarian aristocrats, according to documents, were pro-German and called 'rebels' by Francis Ferdinand."

"Again, Francis Ferdinand was a danger to the German Emperor and his aspirations. Emperor William feared and hated the Slavs, but liked the Magyars. He said that Francis Ferdinand was too rabid toward the Magyars and tried to influence him."

"A way via Germany, Austria and Hungary to the Far East was natural, as the Magyars had aspirations for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Magyars with a German prince as their king"

(Eitel Frederick), would have been the best of allies of William II. And the pro-German and pro-war Austrian general staff with Count Hottendorf at its head is another connecting link with the aspirations of the Germans in the Far East. The war has proved all this. The old Austrian emperor and Emperor Charles were too stupid to see the real cause of the war and the aims of the Germans and the Magyars."

"There are in the letters interesting details of political talks of Count Czernin and Emperor William in Kiel in 1906. William said: 'All Europe has to unite economically against America.'"

"It may interest you to be informed that Count Czernin is still working with former Emperor Charles for the reestablishment of the Hapsburg throne. The documents we have on hand will make both emperors, German as well as Austrian, absolutely impossible among their own people when they are published. They will expose the intrigues of the Hapsburgs against the German imperial family as well as the intrigues of Emperor William against the Hapsburgs."

L. C. A. K. MARTENS NOT RECOGNIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Indications at the State Department yesterday were that there is not under consideration seriously the question of recognizing the credentials of any diplomatic representative of the Russian Soviet Government. It was further intimated that the entire Russian question was in the hands of the Peace Conference at Paris, and that no independent decisions would be made in Washington.

The expectation here is that the Peace Conference, in a new plan for a possible solution of the Russian problem, will adopt a program based on the proposal for a conference at Prinkipo, which French opposition defeated. The official French attitude is understood not to have been modified, even, but on the contrary is as strongly hostile as ever to any project which involves any relations with the Bolshevik Government.

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, an alleged representative of the Trotsky-Lenine Government forwarded some days ago his credentials to the State Department at Washington. It is understood that in New York recently he announced that his credentials had been officially acknowledged. These were received but, pending an investigation of them, Mr. Martens as "potential ambassador" of the Soviet Government has no official recognition whatever from this government. He was probably informed in the usual routine way that his credentials were received. Mr. Martens came to the United States recently with the avowed purpose of resuming commercial intercourse between Russia, under the Bolsheviks and the United States.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Martens' antecedents and his purposes will undergo considerable scrutiny.

ANTI-BOLSHEVISM MEASURE IN OHIO

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—A bill designed to keep bolshevism from gaining a foothold in Ohio has been introduced in the state Legislature by Representative Freeman.

The measure terms criminal syndicalism, "a doctrine which advocates crime, sabotage, violence or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform" and make advocacy of it a felony punishable by a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for 10 years.

The owner, agent, superintendent, janitor, or caretaker or occupant of any place or building who permits on such premises any assemblage of persons advocating criminal syndicalism, under the bill, would be guilty of a misdemeanor for which the penalty is a fine of \$500 and imprisonment in the county jail for one year.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE WITHDRAWS MOTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Anti-Saloon League's attorneys withdrew yesterday their motion that the league be allowed to intervene, as a friend of the court, in the suit brought by the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company against Mark Eisner, collector of internal revenue for the third district, and Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, to restrain them from interfering with the manufacture and sale of 2 1/2 per cent beer.

The league is now expected to file a brief opposing the manufacture and sale of such beer and giving the reasons why it is opposed to the Hoffmann complaint.

These steps on the league's part, it is said, will bring its opposition before the court but will leave the government an unhampered field in opposing the suit.

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I. H. AYRES
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LEAGUE DECLARED ONLY SAFEGUARD

Dr. Frederick Lynch, Recently in Paris, Says World Looks to the English-Speaking Races to Assure Future Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The thing that the United States wants to remember at just this moment, and I say this without casting reflections on any other nation, is that civilization is now in the hands of the English-speaking people of the world, of the British Empire and the United States," declared Dr. Frederick Lynch, who returned on Thursday from Paris, and yesterday gave out a statement describing the necessity of organizing a League of Nations, and reviewing conditions as he had found them in Europe. Dr. Lynch went to Paris to present to the Peace Conference the resolutions for a league, adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"The task of saving civilization," continued Dr. Lynch, "for the next 25 years, rests upon the shoulders of the United States and the British Empire. Mr. Winston Churchill used just these words in my presence the other day. Mr. Lloyd George has said it over and over again. Everybody who has been in Paris knows it. In the Peace Conference it is Great Britain and the United States that are determining the destinies of the world. It is to the English-speaking people that all the harassed nations of the world are turning."

"I lunched with Lord Bryce one day. He could not get away from this thought. He said: 'Go back to America, tell the Americans that all the weak nations of the world are calling to her, just as the man in Macedonia called to Paul. Surely, America will not fail us at this time?'"

Must Share Burden

"As I said, everybody knows it, and it means just this, that, if the United States follows the lead of the men here who are advocating our withdrawal from the conference to show opposition to the league, we will throw the whole burden of the world problems on England, and will leave her to bear it alone. And to my mind it is just as much treachery as it would have been at the beginning of our part in the war to have had all our troops come home and to have left England to complete the task. I am afraid all the American people do not see this. If they did, I am sure they are so unselfish that they would rise up and with one voice say to those who are opposing the League of Nations, 'America went into this war to see it through to the finish.'"

"The people in England find it so difficult to understand the attitude that some of our statesmen are taking in America toward the League of Nations that they instinctively asked me if they are pro-German. I said, No, no, they were the strongest advocates of our going into the war."

"But," they said, "they are playing right into the hands of Germany now." I answered, "Yes, that is true, but they are doing it unconsciously. There is nothing that would more delight Germany just at present than to have America withdraw from her position with the Allies. Germany knows that the League of Nations means the end of war, at least such war as she has waged or might ever wish to wage in the future. She knows that if we do not get the League of Nations, or at least if the United States does not enter heartily into it, there are left only England and an impoverished France to stand up against her."

The Menace of War

"Personally, I do not greatly fear the restoration of kaiserism in Germany. Neither do I believe that the German people, as a people, would have any desire to set out on a war

of aggrandizement again in Europe, although one must remember that there is a certain virus in the blood of Germany which cannot be exterminated in a day, but this is the thing that everybody is fearing in Europe, possibly; let the United States stay out of a League of Nations, let a Bolshevik Russia, a Bolshevik Germany, and a Bolshevik Austria, and heaven only knows how many other Bolshevik countries (for bolshevism spreads faster than a prairie fire)—let these Bolshevik groups form a combination (and let me say again that it is the one thing in England and France which I found every one fearing) and it means that we do not have a League of Nations that we send back our 2,000,000 boys 10 years hence to shed their blood on the field of battle by the side of England and France. Everybody in England and in France says this. We should see it here if we were close to it."

"It is too bad we cannot send a dozen senators over to Europe at just this time for two months. Send those who are opposing the League of Nations. Every one of them, unless he is the most selfish egotist, would come back beseeching the United States to stand fast with England and France in a compact which would prevent, from even happening again in the world, what has been happening in Europe during these last years."

Farmers Favor League

Effort Is Made for Official Recognition of Food Producers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An effort is being made to obtain the same recognition for farming that is accorded labor in the League of Nations. C. S. Barrett, president of the National Board of Farm Organizations, has just returned from Paris, where he urged this matter, bringing it to the attention of Secretary Lansing, Colonel House, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Clemenceau, all of whom, it is said, gave it their hearty support.

It is hoped to have a farmers' organization which can be affiliated with the league. There never was a time Mr. Barrett pointed out, when it was so evident that the producers of food for the world should be reckoned with and officially recognized. A body of men especially charged with the interests of international agriculture would be of the highest value, and the statesmen in charge of the great covenant in Paris are impressed with its importance.

A. A. Elmore, president of the Farmers Union of Oregon and a field representative of the national board, who has just returned from a trip through Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming and Kansas, reports 75 per cent of the farmers of those states as heartily in favor of the league.

Mr. Barrett declared that the problems of the farmers the world over can be simplified and their conditions bettered by the right sort of a League of Nations.

"I believe," he said, "that the producers of foodstuffs of the world will be given fuller recognition. But even if it does not come, the farmers will be in hearty support of a League of Nations. They are heartily sick of war, and they believe the league will prevent it to a great degree, if not entirely."

CONGRESSIONAL PARTY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The party of 25 members of Congress and their wives who visited the Panama Canal Zone returned to New York on Friday on the steamship Panama from Cristobal.

REHEARING DENIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Federal Trade Commission yesterday denied the application of newspaper publishing interests for reopening of its investigation of news-print paper costs and prices.

SUNDAY THEATER SHOWS OPPOSED

Federation of Churches Organized in Cambridge Is to Take Action Against Sunday Motion Picture Entertainments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Opposition to Sunday entertainments in the motion-picture houses of this city has taken concrete form in the organization of 25 Protestant church organizations into a Federation of Churches for the purpose of improving the social and moral order in the city. The Roman Catholic churches were invited to send representatives, but for some reason did not. Mayor Quinn has promised to grant the executive committee of the federation a hearing at a date yet to be named.

While the Federation of Churches of Cambridge was not formed exclusively for the purpose of opposing Sunday theater entertainments, it was felt by the organizations that these entertainments are one of the chief disturbers of social and moral order. It was voted, 24 to 1, that Cambridge, in the opinion of the federation members, would be much better off without the "Sunday movies," as these entertainments are called, though they usually consist of several vaudeville acts, besides the long photo-play which is the chief feature of the bill.

An Opening Wedge

"It has become evident that there must be organized opposition to these Sunday shows, if the large numbers of citizens who object to them as an influence expect to see anything done to stop them," said J. Lee Robinson, editor and proprietor of the Cambridge Tribune. Mr. Robinson has been an opponent of the Sunday shows for years, on the ground that they constitute an opening wedge for breaking down further the idea of the Sabbath as a day of rest and worship. To indicate the consistency of his position, it may be stated that he declines to accept any offers of advertising for these Sunday shows.

"I feel that the churches and the better element generally," said Mr. Robinson, "have allowed these Sunday motion picture shows to get a dangerous momentum before seeing what can be done to close them; however, I am glad that definite action has been started, instead of allowing the thing to drift along. It is because these things are not closely watched that they grow to be a menace, when they should never have been allowed to start at all."

Things Allowed to Drift

"Of course, it is not illegal to hold these Sunday shows. They may be licensed by the Mayor, and it is to be presumed that he will grant licenses only when convinced that the shows are of harmless quality and are desired by a majority of law-abiding citizens. Unfortunately, there have been instances where such shows were licensed when they were distinctly harmful to the tastes and morals of youth and emphatically not desired

by a majority of the respectable people. It is equally unfortunate, however, that this same majority of law-abiding citizens is inclined to let things drift unless they become too obviously objectionable."

The history of the movement against Sunday motion-picture shows, in Cambridge is typical, probably, of similar movements in other cities. Permits to hold Sunday shows were first granted, a few years ago, by Mayor Good. He was succeeded by Mayor Rockwood, a type of public official who won much commendation for his fairness in considering a question in all its bearings. It is significant that he heard the arguments against the Sunday-motion picture shows in full heard the defense of the theater owners, and then went around to see the Sunday shows himself. Having fully considered the situation, he took away the Sunday licenses of the theaters.

The present chief executive of the city, Mayor Quinn, to the great surprise of those who felt the Sunday shows had been stopped for good in Cambridge, a few months ago, quietly granted the theater owners licenses for Sunday shows. Those who were against Sunday shows had no opportunity to put in their arguments in opposition. It is for the purpose of making the weight and significance of this opposition felt that the Federation of Churches has been formed.

MANY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS DISCHARGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Forty-six per cent of the commissioned officers who were on the army lists on Nov. 11, 1918, had been discharged on March 20 last. A report prepared by the general staff shows that of the 138,434 officers on duty when the armistice was signed, 102,473 were in service on March 20. The greatest reduction was in the chemical service, 83 per cent of its commissioned personnel having been released.

CHILDREN TO BE SENT AWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—The committee in charge of the textile strike here has decided to send the children of strikers to other cities until the present crisis is over. The Rev. A. J. Muste of the strike committee says several places have been found in which to keep them.

Twelve hundred Italian men and women, most of whom are strikers, shouted denial of Bolshevik leanings and sang "The Star Spangled Banner" at a meeting held in the City Hall by the North American Civic League, started some time ago.

German operatives, it is stated, have voted in favor of demanding a 44-hour working week, instead of one of 48 hours.

POTASH FROM GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska yesterday was advised through the State Department by Bernard Baruch, formerly chairman of the War Industries Board, and now with the American Peace Commission, that in return for food to Germany, the United States is to receive potash in part payment.

VEHICULAR TUBE UNDER THE HUDSON

New York Senate Passes Bill for a Tunnel From the City of New York to New Jersey

ALBANY, New York.—With only a few negative votes, the Senate on Thursday passed the Adler Bill providing for the construction of a vehicular tunnel from New York to Jersey, and appropriating \$1,000,000 for immediate work. The Assembly is expected to concur in slight amendments made to the bill before it is sent to the Governor for signature. Governor Smith said he wants to find where the money for the tunnel is coming from before he signs the measure.

The bill appropriates only \$1,000,000, but New York State's share of the tunnel cost will be \$6,000,000, a like amount coming from New Jersey. The Legislature of the State already has appropriated Jersey's money for beginning the construction work.

Governor Smith is to have a conference in New York today with Abram Elkus, chairman of his reconstruction commission, and at that time it is expected that Mr. Elkus will make his recommendation for the Governor to either sign or veto the tunnel bill as a result of hearings the reconstruction commission conducted on the measure.

New York City business associations and business men were unanimous in favoring the bill. The points made were that the vehicular tunnel would provide a way for rapid and voluminous transportation of freight if the North River should be blocked with ice or if harbor strikes should again occur; that it would relieve congestion and prevent wasteful charges for idle trucks; that it would cut down the charges that make New York the most expensive port in the United States, and that it would provide facilities that have been lacking, though the need for them was demonstrated long ago.

AID IS PLANNED TO EXPORT TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of State of the United States has announced the organization of a coordinating committee on foreign trade, the order authorizing it having been signed by the President on Feb. 28. The committee includes representatives of all the governmental offices which deal in any way with foreign trade matters. Its duty is to formulate conclusions, and to harmonize and coordinate all governmental activities in any way connected with foreign trade, thus safeguarding the economic future of the Nation. It will provide advisory and supervisory machinery of government executives for unifying the work of extending and developing the business interests of the United States in foreign channels.

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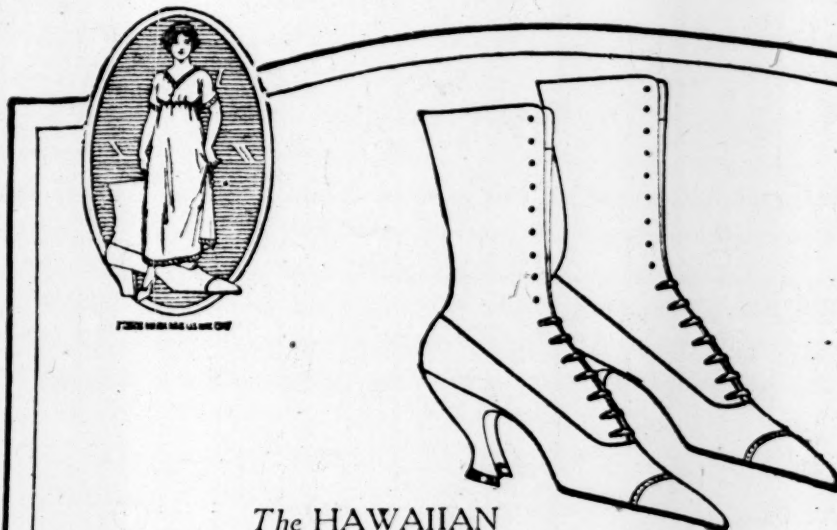
Suits with Gorgeous Vests of brocaded silks from France.
Suits with Fascinating Vests made from gold and silver silks.
Suits with Exquisite Vests of damask silks from Europe.
Suits with Handsome Vests of imported tapestry weaves.

THEY are indeed beautiful vests and of the finest materials possible to procure—those that one would only expect to find in model suits from Paris or those made by the great designers and women's tailors of this country. Think of it, many of these materials today are very costly—some ten, some fifteen, twenty and some thirty dollars a yard—and one of these beautiful vests is the making of a suit.

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These gorgeous vests from such beautiful materials are in Chandler & Co.'s Misses' Suits at

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Government brown—a new shade selected by shoe and Government experts to harmonize perfectly with the greatest variety of apparel. That shade on this beautiful last makes a smart shoe in which your foot looks a full size smaller. The laces are full length. Note that lovely arch and heel. Walk-Over Shoes, made upon many lasts, are famous for their fit under the arch.

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ATTEMPT TO FREE THE FOOD MARKET

Support Given the Bill of United States Senator Kendrick, Which Is Designed to Break Up the Meat Packers' Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The bill of John P. Kendrick, Senator from Wyoming, for the regulation of the meat packing industry is to be placed upon the calendar of legislation to be demanded by the progressive wing of the Republican Party. This is the decision of William S. Kenyon, Senator from Iowa, and George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, both of whom were members of the Senate Agriculture Committee before which hearings were held in regard to the packing business at the last session of Congress.

The Kendrick Bill is less drastic than the Sims Bill introduced in the House. Senator Kendrick having had the intention of avoiding any provisions that could possibly injure legitimate business. The object of his bill is to free the food market, both for producer and consumer, by breaking the monopoly that has been created by a few packers over both the supply and distribution of meat products, with a tendency to extend that monopoly over other kinds of foods.

Although the packers have been making great efforts to improve the producers with the necessity of co-operating with them if they do not wish to be driven out of business, the farmers and stock raisers have been giving voice to their approval of such control as the Kendrick Bill proposes. The Kansas Live Stock Association recently adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we express to Senator Kendrick our sincere appreciation for his efforts in Congress in behalf of the stockmen of America and our confidence in his firm fidelity and deep devotion to our best interests and those of the whole country."

The Cattle Raisers Association of Texas and the Missouri Live Stock Producers Association have also endorsed the bill. The former association went on record by congratulating the Federal Trade Commission upon its investigation of the packers and urging producers and consumers to unite in support of the Kendrick Bill or similar legislation.

The Missouri association adopted the following as Kansas City:

"Resolved, That the principles as set forth in the bill before the United States Congress, Senate Bill 5305, known as the Kendrick Bill, are endorsed by this association. This bill provides for the separation of the stockyards from packers' ownership and control; requires railroad companies to furnish sufficient refrigerator cars to all on equal terms; and regulates the packers, stockyards and commission men by federal licenses, the administration of which is lodged in the hands of the Department of Agriculture."

COMMUNITY FARM PLAN APPROVED

Labor Alliance Explains to Members in United States Benefits of Secretary of Interior's Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Labor is taking considerable interest in the plan of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, for providing work and homes for returning soldiers through community settlements, to be constructed by the soldiers, surrounding municipal centers in various parts of the United States. Land which is now unproductive and unused will be reclaimed for this purpose, and made productive by the soldiers who have displayed the necessary qualifications for becoming successful agriculturists. Arid land in the west, the cut-over timber land, and the swamp land of the east and the south, will be devoted to their use, according to a recent statement issued by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

In order to estimate the cost of farms to be purchased by the soldier, it has been thought fair to assume that the cost of the land and of its reclamation would amount to about \$5000, with an additional \$3000 for the expense of farm improvements, etc. Secretary Lane's plan proposes that the soldier expend 2 per cent of the cost of the land and its reclamation as an initial payment, and 10 per cent of the cost of farm improvements, with the remaining install-

ments to be kept small and to cover a period of 40 years. Basing the payments on the preceding estimate, the soldier would pay \$100 on the cost of the farm and its reclamation, and \$300 for the farm improvements, or \$400 in all. Under the Secretary's plan, the soldier should be able to save this amount from the wages he will be paid during the construction of the community settlements.

The community settlements will afford an opportunity for federal instruction and supervision in agriculture, which is impossible in the case of individual farmers, the statement points out, as well as admitting of the developing of plans for cooperative buying and selling and for other enterprises of this nature. The small farmer will be greatly benefited by such provision for his advancement, the statement says, for the soldier will have his house constructed for him by the government, according to specified plans, and will be enabled to take advantage of the wholesale prices for commodities offered to the government by reason of its large undertaking, rather than paying the higher prices demanded of the individual purchaser.

LAWRENCE HALL DENIED BY MAYOR

Result of Disagreement Among Board of Arbitration Members Over Strike Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Acting upon a letter from the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, at Boston, stating that the board had not authorized one of its members, Charles G. Wood, to hold a public hearing in Lawrence on the textile strike, John Hurley, Mayor of Lawrence, has announced that Mr. Wood will be denied the use of any hall controlled by the city. The action of the board is construed to mean that it will not interfere in the strike for the present. Under the law, the board cannot attempt arbitration unless both sides to a controversy request it to act, which has not been done in this strike. It is asserted that the employers concerned in the textile strike do not favor a hearing.

"I have nothing whatever to say at present," was the reply of Mr. Wood, when asked at his home in Concord, Massachusetts, for a statement of his position. Willard Howland, chairman of the board, also declined to comment upon the division of opinion within the board.

The board yesterday, by a majority vote, rejected Mr. Wood's motion, originally made on March 6, to investigate the responsibility for the strike.

ALASKA RAILWAY WORK PROGRESSING

ANCHORAGE, Alaska.—Construction of the bridge across the Talkeetna River is proceeding rapidly, according to F. A. Hansen, engineer of maintenance of way in the construction of the United States Government railway system in Alaska. Driving of piles for all bents has been completed. Two hundred and thirty-one feet of track were laid on the bridge in one week. The false work for the erection of the upper part of the fourth span is in place, and the top chords and laterals for the fourth span are in place and packed.

At the site of the proposed railroad bridge across the Susitna River, the sounding party, in charge of F. H. Chapin, is now putting down a hole at the south abutment.

COLON RECLAIMS VALUABLE AREA

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL Canal Zone.—The city of Colon has recently been increased in area by the reclamation of about 120 acres of swamp-land, which has been filled in by steam-shovel and train to an average height of about five feet above sea-level. Already the largest and handsomest business building in the city has been erected on a lot in this reclaimed area, a concrete structure of three stories, occupying an entire block. The building was erected by a group of local capitalists, of whom Robert Wilcox, the "coconut king," is the principal.

VERMONT LANGUAGE DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEPELIER, Vermont.—The House, by a vote of 91 to 89, one of the closest decisions this term, has passed a Senate bill requiring the exclusive use of the English language in the schools of Vermont. An amendment was tacked on so that French can be taught.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IMPERIAL UNION

Duke of Connaught Launches International Teachers Headquarters Movement in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A project of much interest to English-speaking peoples was recently launched by the Duke of Connaught at a meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers at the India office. It is proposed to establish a great teachers' headquarters in London, where there exists at the present time no institution of the kind. Hitherto when teachers have come to London from America or from any part of the British Empire, they have had to obtain accommodation as best they could, and they have had no opportunity of meeting others in their own profession. They have thus been denied the opportunity of exchanging views on educational ideals, or on matters in which they naturally feel an interest, either from the point of view of their work or from that of their own inclinations. On many occasions they have apparently desired to hear the advice of Englishmen who stand high in their profession, while on the other hand, teachers in England have often lamented the absence of any arrangements to facilitate their meeting in any large numbers with distinguished men from the United States or from the British dominions.

Teachers and Soldiers' Memorial

The opportunity provided by the war of establishing a memorial to the soldiers who have fallen on the field or who have done good service in other national directions has at last permitted the League of the Empire to carry out the establishment of a great institution which will meet all these needs. The initial task is to raise a sum of £50,000, but this should not be difficult if, as is hoped, assistance be forthcoming from the United States as well as from all parts of the Empire, and the appeal is specially made to Americans because their teachers are to be welcomed at the headquarters, and as every one knows, there are a very large number of them who, especially in pre-war days, used to visit England. Thus when the headquarters has been called into existence, some of the parties of teachers who come over can be housed at the premises, which will be very centrally situated and absolutely up-to-date. It is not the intention of the promoters to build, but they will acquire some existing structure or structures and adapt them. There will be a very large number of bedrooms—indeed a specialty of the scheme is that these rooms will be named after each person, place, or organization contributing £500. There will also be a large conference room, capable of seating an audience of many hundreds, and committee rooms, dining rooms, and reception or drawing rooms, the last named of which can be named by donors of £5000.

Two such rooms have already been taken in hand and named after Queen Alexandra and the Duke of Connaught, both of whom are closely identified with the movement, while Princess Louise is also one of the hardest workers.

Interchange of Teachers

In this movement every teaching body in the country is interested from the headmaster in the public schools down to the humblest teachers in the elementary schools. The headquarters will probably have another value, namely, that they will promote the interchange of teachers between the various parts of the English-speaking countries. The system has already been introduced with the happiest results, a number of teachers belonging

to the London County Council already interchanging with a similar body of men in parts of the dominions, while one of the most successful masters of Winchester is an Australian. At present, most of the interchanges have been made by men, but it is hoped soon to make a beginning with women. In all probability the next extension will be to invite teachers from America, where the ideals are very high and generally admired by the teaching profession in England. It is hoped that the movement, so far as its finance is concerned, will be completed by the early summer. Lord Charles Beresford is the honorary treasurer of the movement with headquarters at General Buildings, Aldwych.

MR. J. H. THOMAS AND BRITISH RAILWAYMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—One of the surprises in the world of labor was the dramatic appearance of Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, at a meeting at the Euston Theater, convened by the rebel element within the union.

Mr. Thomas, who had returned only the night before from Paris, and was not expected, sprang to the platform to follow speeches made by two revolutionary leaders who had urged direct action as the only means of enforcing their demands, and that it was useless and a waste of time and effort raising the railwaymen's question on the floor of the House of Commons, which assembly they characterized as being reactionary and opposed to the interests of the workers. Space forbids other than an occasional quotation from Mr. Thomas' excellent speech, which was punctuated with generous applause throughout.

Referring to the resolution which the irresponsible proposed to submit to the meeting, protesting against parliamentary interference, he said: "The House of Commons is, as you say, reactionary, but who is responsible? If it is reactionary it is only a reflex of your intelligence. In a democratic country where men and women can exercise their political freedom, it is madness for them to try to do by industrial action what their own intelligence ought to have told them to do at the ballot box."

Having regard to what has been said and written about the growth of the revolutionary spirit, it is consoling to reflect that loud and prolonged cheers greeted their first challenge to the direct actionists. Again, when Mr. Thomas reminded them that, although by virtue of their being engaged in the key industry to the wealth and prosperity of the nation, they exercised great power, they also had great responsibilities as citizens, he received applause. The government had promised certain reforms, he said, and it was his intention to keep them to their pledges; and it was time enough to consider other means when the executive of the union came to them to admit that peaceful methods of negotiation had failed.

The greatest danger to a community were the reactionaries who imagined they should govern by divine right and those who believed in an industrial upheaval on the Russian plan to accomplish their object.

"I am," said Mr. Thomas, "as bitterly opposed to one as the other, because I believe both are dangers and must be fought, and that both are against the best interests of the working class." It is possible Mr. Thomas may address similar meetings in certain selected railway centers, and if he does the general public need have little apprehension as to the attitude of the railwaymen during the negotiations which they are about to enter upon with the government in pursuance of their demands.

SURVEY OF RECENT BELFAST STRIKES

An Important Factor in Ending Strike Was Scarcity of Funds Expected From England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—By their obstinate refusal to accept the proposals submitted by Lord Pirrie, the Belfast strikers converted what had every appearance of evolving into a shorter working week in accordance with their demands, into a position suspiciously bordering on defeat.

It will be remembered that Lord Pirrie proposed that the public services should be immediately resumed, and he would arrange a national conference of the engineering and shipbuilding trades where he would recommend the adoption of a shorter working week, and that in the event of his proposal being rejected by the federated employers he would himself introduce it into his own shipyards.

The strike committee, through their own publication, The Workers' Bulletin, explained that the position was complicated because of the attitude of the town employers (as distinct from the shipyarders), who, in reply to deputations that have waited upon them, stated that it was not their intention to be bound by the result of the ballot.

Although the strike committee abstained from influencing the vote, contenting themselves with a plain statement of the position up to date, the extreme element were active in urging the strikers to resist what in their opinion was an attempt to divide their forces. Loyalty to the town workers can surely be the only reason why the strike policy has been persisted in. Lord Pirrie's proposals contained the elements of success, for associated with him in the later stages of the dispute was Sir George Clark.

The two firms represented by these two men, Harland and Wolff, and Workman and Clark, constitute by far the most important engineering works in Belfast, and it is difficult to believe that a number of other comparatively small engineering firms could withstand for any length of time, the demands of the engineers for a shorter working week, which was already operating among a majority of engineers in the district. In their eagerness to avoid being divided among themselves, the strikers evidently overlooked the fact that the employers, too, were being divided—and in such a manner as to strengthen and greatly to facilitate their demands.

With the protection of the military forces armed with machine guns placed in formidable and commanding positions, the public services have been almost completely restored, the majority of the employees returning to work during the week-end. The restarting of the electrical power stations after three weeks' enforced idleness has enabled a number of workshops not concerned in the dispute to resume their normal life and

most of the employees have returned to their duties.

Following the lead given by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, all the engineering firms have issued notices intimating their intention to open their works on a 47-hour basis, pending a final decision on the hours question.

Negotiations are still proceeding at the time of writing, between the strike committee and the representatives of the two leading shipyard firms, which, in view of the somewhat belated determination of the Belfast Corporation to maintain the full use of municipal undertakings, may result in an almost immediate resumption of work.

An important contributing factor also is the scarcity of funds, which have not been forthcoming in manner and amount anticipated, as the result of appeals to engineering centers in England.

LABOR TROUBLES SERIOUS IN SPAIN

Government Reported in Difficulties—No Serious Disturbances in the Strike Area

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Friday).—The labor situation has again taken a very serious turn. It is stated that the government feels itself in difficulties, and that Mr. Maura, a former Premier, has been called urgently to Madrid from the South. Newspapers are prohibited from giving strike news or referring to the labor troubles abroad, and from reporting the movements of troops.

The tension is acute, but, though the strikers are demonstrating, there is as yet no serious disturbance. The organization of syndicalist action throughout Spain was said to be intended, and the government evidently feared an organized movement, for martial law throughout Spain was suddenly proclaimed, but, after investigation, was withdrawn.

OCEANIA'S TRADE GROWING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Unusual growth of trade between the United States and Oceania is shown in a report by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In the first eight months of the fiscal year, Oceania took \$135,880,769 worth of exports from this country, as compared with \$83,906,806 in the same period last year, and sold the United States goods valued at \$139,871,602, a 10 per cent increase of \$62,000,000 over last year.

CENSUS PLACES SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—So many applications for positions in compiling the 1920 census have been received by the Census Bureau that local enumerators and interpreters will be chosen by district supervisors, and not by headquarters here. The supervisors will be appointed about July 1.

MINERS URGED TO ACCEPT AGREEMENT

Leaders Declare That Workers Have Already Gained an Improved Standard of Life Without Recourse to Social Strife

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—In a manifesto published yesterday Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and Frank Hodges, secretary of the federation, make a strong appeal on behalf of the miner, executive, for acceptance by the rank and file of the government terms. "The door has now been opened," says the manifesto "to enable the miners to pass through to an improved standard of life both socially and industrially. In an ordered fashion, without having recourse to the arbitrament of social strife. In plain terms, the miners have already achieved, by public presentation of their case, a most definite step forward in their history. A new era is opening up. The status of the toilers in the mine is to be raised. The full demands of the men will be speedily met, provided no steps are taken now which would plunge the industry into chaos. The choice is between definite and systematic progress, and the dangers of social disorder."

Despite the acceptance of the government terms by both the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's executives, unauthorized strikes occurred yesterday in various districts; but the men are already returning to work under the steady influence of the union officials.

WAGES ESCAPE COMMODITY CUT

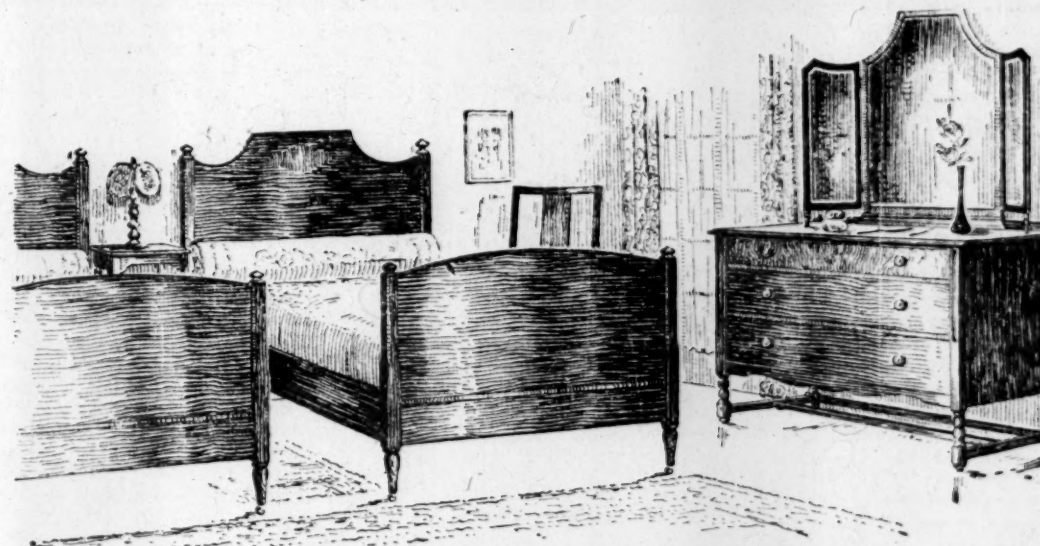
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Representatives of 98 per cent of the nut, bolt, and rivet manufacturers of the United States and Canada have agreed upon a cut of from 20 to 40 per cent in prices without reducing wages, at a meeting here. Charles J. Graham, who presided, said: "We believe that our action will be a great stimulus to the business of the entire country and Canada."

The schedule will be submitted to the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce for ratification.

TRACTORS POPULAR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Increased use by American farmers of tractors is shown in reports from manufacturers estimating that approximately 315,000 machines would be produced this year. The estimate is for more than double the number manufactured last year.

A New Lamp Shop—2d Floor



10 Pieces—\$350

A striking example of a Paine fundamental, namely—to sell worthwhile furniture only and at moderate prices—

Which basic principle of unusual values at all times pertains to all branches of this famous Boston institution—to furniture for every room in the home—to rugs, draperies and lamps—to smart new furniture for the summer home—to everything.

The suite illustrated is a reproduction of an old English Cottage design, built to Paine standard, of beautifully figured English Birch with burlled panels, decorated with black edges and green striping.

The 10 pieces are: Twin beds, bureau, chiffonier, mirror, bedside table and candle lamp, desk, chair and rocker—Complete for \$350.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street Near Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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For mountains, seashore, country or lawn there are Hodgson Houses of artistic design and time-proof construction. You will find just the one you want in our beautiful new catalog which shows reproductions of actual photographs. They are made on a unique plan. You receive your house in complete sections, ready painted and all you do is fasten the sections together and your house is built.

Does it seem impossible? Well, come to our outdoor exhibit at Dover, Mass., and see for yourself. Or, send for the catalog. The Hodgson System is fully explained. Call, write or phone.

E. F. Hodgson Co., Room 262, 71-73 Federal St., Boston

A. SHUMAN & CO.



LADIES' MAHOGANY OXFORDS

At the Special Price of

\$6.50

Made on the latest style last and pattern. Quantity limited

From time to time this season, we shall offer special lots of shoes at attractive prices. Styles, lasts and patterns may only be found at SHUMAN CORNER. All shoes bear the Shuman guarantee for service and satisfaction.

A. Shuman & Co. Boston Shuman Corner

THE SERVICE STORE
BUSINESS HOURS 8:30 TO 5:30 SATURDAYS INCLUDED

HURLEY SHIPPING PLAN DISCUSSED

Opposition of Chairman of United States Board to Government Ownership Is the Point About Which Greatest Interest Is Felt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Shipping and business circles are discussing with keen interest the plan put forward by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, for a new, permanent and efficient American merchant marine. The point about which discussion centers is his opposition to government ownership of the 16,732,700 deadweight tons of steel ocean-going ships which will represent the American merchant marine fleet when contracts are completed next year.

Mr. Hurley's opinion that privately owned ships, with government fixing of rates but without government limitation of, or participation in, profits, would provide the best plan for merchant marine operation, seems to be based chiefly on his conviction that it would insure much more efficient operation than would be possible under government ownership.

"Government ownership of our large fleet," says Mr. Hurley, "resulted automatically. If we are to return to private ownership, the transition must be made under such conditions as will completely safeguard the interest of the public. If this fleet, built at government expense, were to be used not merely for the advantage of groups of ship operators, with sufficient capital to purchase the ships from the government, I would unhesitatingly advocate the retention of the whole fleet by the government."

As Complex as Railway Problem

"The problem is as complex as that of the railroad problem. Its solution is vital to the welfare and prosperity of the nation. Private ownership unquestionably offers an inducement to American energy and skill, but one of the phases of unrestricted private control, which caused me considerable concern during the war, was the possibility that under such control, ships would be overcapitalized, as were many of the railroads. We want the initiative and skill of American ship operators, but we want no watered stock. We want to avoid the stagnation that sometimes comes from red tape and bureaucracy, but we want no profiteering nor exploiting."

In this connection, it can be stated on the best of authority that Mr. Hurley believes that during the war, between the reaching of the employer and that of the employee for the highest return for their services, so far as building ships was concerned, there was little difference. It is known that he was approached more than once by shipbuilding employers with the proposal that they be allowed to act in concert with their employees in raising the wages of the men. Under this fact-finding one of the chief reasons why Mr. Hurley does not believe government ownership of the ships would be as efficient as private ownership. It is apparent among those who favor his plan that profiteering and exploitation at the government's expense might endanger the efficiency of the whole service.

Fleet for People's Benefit

During a recent discussion of his plan with various editors and publishers, these things were brought out frankly by Mr. Hurley. In answering a question as to whether it was fair to the American people that their government should sell the ships and make provision to share in the profits on their use.

"We want," Mr. Hurley declares, "the new fleet used for the benefit of the people of the United States and not against their larger interest. We want it used for the development of the nation's commerce, and not merely for the development of the private fortunes of ship operators. No one will deny that our foreign trade, or the operation of American ships, will

decline unless there is a profit for the men who invest their money. But whatever assistance the government is willing to render, should be reciprocated by those who are benefited. Therefore, the nation's shipping policy should certainly provide for such government representation as will guarantee a square deal to the public."

Mr. Hurley thinks the whole nation is agreed that there must be no more scandals of overcapitalization in any part of American industrial or commercial life.

"The ships built by the nation," he says, "should never be made the basis for any stock-jobbing scheme. The mere possession of large capital must not give the larger operator an opportunity to drive the smaller man out of business. I think my plan amply safeguards the American theory of encouraging competition on fair terms."

The case for and against government ownership Mr. Hurley sums up as follows:

Argument in Favor

"The argument in favor of government ownership and operation is that this great fleet, which has been created with taxpayers' money, should be used for national purposes; that the ships have not been built to earn profits as ships, but to become the servants of the nation which built them. It is urged that they should be used to develop the commerce of the Nation as a whole, and that they should, if necessary, be placed in trade routes which may temporarily prove unprofitable, but ultimately become of great value to the Nation as an instrument through which its foreign commerce can be increased."

"Private companies would not be disposed to serve the national interest in this way. The life of a ship is comparatively short. Its owner must make it pay today. He cannot be expected to take a loss today in order to build up a commerce which will become a source of profit only after the ship now engaged in that commerce has been scrapped. The great need of this country is that new trade routes should be established, and it is urged that government ownership and operation should be retained as a guaranty that all ships will serve the Nation as a whole and not a limited class of private shipowners."

Conversion of Fleet

"A further argument in favor of public ownership and operation is that in case of a national emergency such as has just been experienced, the government would be in a position immediately to convert its merchant fleet into a military weapon."

"The chief argument in favor of private ownership and operation is that a successful merchant marine depends not so much on ships, or money, or government aid, as it does on the existence of a large class of alert, resourceful and energetic men engaged in the shipping business. Mere mechanical efficiency of ship and shore plant, added to sound financial backing, is not enough. The man who enters the shipping business enters a battle against the wits of the world. He must have a genius for shipping. Fortunately the men now engaged in the shipping business in the United States are of that character. But there are not enough of them. We need many more. And it is clear that the number of such men can be greatly increased only under conditions of private initiative."

Great Courage Called For

"The shipping business is a business of infinite detail and infinite technique; yet it calls for great courage and wide-ranging imagination. The formalities necessarily surrounding government operations are not suited to the successful conduct of a shipping venture, requiring quick decision, sudden reversals of policy, and the assuming of great hazards. The successful shipping man in an emergency consults no book of rules. He contends only his wits. So, it is contended, that only under private operation may we expect a further increase in the number of small, independent, skillful ship operators which we shall need more and more as the American merchant marine expands its activity upon the seas."

"Furthermore, the establishment of a merchant marine under the American flag must take into account the

difficulty of securing return cargoes. If ships must be brought back in ballast, the business cannot be profitable. In order that a round trip may be made without a considerable portion of it being in ballast, it may be necessary to engage in a triangular or polygon voyage. In order profitably to carry a cargo from New York to Australia, it may be necessary also to carry a cargo from Australia to Japan; thence a cargo to the Cape Verde Islands, with the short return trip in ballast to New York. Such operations require a degree of special negotiation and freedom from control to which government operations are entirely unsuited. They cannot be standardized. No rule can be laid down which a government employee could follow, for the conditions are constantly shifting, and in this tramp business the competition of the whole world must be met, facility with facility, and rate with rate."

STATE CONTROL OF THE TROLLEYS

Springfield Man Proposes This, With a Director-General at Salary of \$25,000 a Year

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Considerable opposition was manifested yesterday before the legislative committee on Street Railways to the bill to assist the street railway companies of the Commonwealth by eliminating all direct taxes, assessing deficiencies on communities, and otherwise relieving them of responsibilities.

Edward A. McClintock of Springfield, Massachusetts, counsel for the town of West Springfield, Massachusetts, opened the case for the opposition. "I oppose this drastic legislation," he said, "because it commits the Commonwealth to a fixed and determined policy. Any legislation of this kind should be temporary. It is admitted that the street railways need more money and the question is, How can that money be obtained? The suggested apportionment of assessments upon cities and towns as given by the Public Service Commission shows the situation is different in different parts of the State, and must be met differently. The man who uses the cars should pay for the service. I am willing the fares should be increased further. Why not? We are compelled to pay large increases in everything else we use."

He suggested that where lines cannot be made to pay those lines should be abandoned.

"The public must be educated to understand that street railways cost more money to operate than is taken in revenue. They must understand that street railways are essential, and if they want to continue the service they must cooperate and pay the bill."

As an alternative Mr. McClintock suggested the State take over all street railways for a term of five years, abolish all commissions and place the power in the hands of one man, a director-general of street railways, a man who should receive a salary of \$25,000 a year. If at the end of five years the situation warranted it, the railways could be returned to the private corporations.

Representative Wadleigh of Merrimack opposed the measure for the selectmen of Amesbury, Merrimack, and the street commissioner of Haverhill. Mayor Daniel J. Conkey of Chicopee said that under the bill his city would lose \$650,000 of taxable property.

Representative Odlin of Lynn attacked that portion of the bill relating to jitney control, saying it would result in "strangling the jitties." "The City of Lynn," he continued, "could live without street railways entirely, as the jitney had already proved itself the savior of the situation."

ALABAMA ROAD BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—A statewide plan for road construction to be presented to the Legislature of Alabama is expected to be evolved at a conference of the Alabama Highway Improvement Association to be held April 3 and 4, probably in Birmingham. Approximately \$5,800,000 of federal aid money is awaiting acceptance by the State.

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PAPERS ORGANIZE

Publishers Association of American Press to Cooperate With Inter-Racial Council to Bring About a Better Understanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Proclaiming absolute devotion, love and loyalty to the United States Government, institutions and ideals, and pledging faithful service, and unswerving efforts to uphold "these treasures against the menace of bolshevism in all its phases, and to do everything in their power definitely to exterminate it," the Publishers Association of the American press in foreign languages has been organized here, to cooperate with the Inter-Racial Council and all government agencies in bringing about a better understanding between those two elements of the people of the United States known, for lack of better terms, as the foreign and the native born.

Newspapers printed in 34 tongues are represented in the association. German language papers are barred until peace is definitely signed, or until such time as the association deems it advisable to admit those papers.

After listening to the speeches by a dozen proponents on this project, at the dinner in Hotel Biltmore which concluded the two-day conference, it was apparent that the foreign-language press had definitely shaken itself free from the one-man and one-advertising agency control which shackled it during the war. This control, it is believed, was probably responsible for whatever justification there was for adverse criticism of the foreign-language press in its attitude toward the war.

Liberty Loans Supported

The association members say their papers were loyal during the war, and that the figures in the hands of the Liberty Loan authorities prove that through the loyal foreign-language press each of the loans was generously supported by their readers.

The chief purpose of the association was perhaps best expressed by Hans Riez, chief of the foreign-language division of the Treasury Department, when he said that what was needed was not Polish, Jewish, and other foreign-language newspapers, but printed in the United States, but American papers printed in foreign languages. His emphatic declaration that every member of the association, and the 18,000,000 of foreign-born in the United States, must be Americans first, was roundly applauded. Only the attack of another speaker on bolshevism received more enthusiastic applause.

The speakers agreed that the foreign-language press was a vital factor in American affairs so long as the United States received peoples not conversant with the English language.

Suppression of the foreign-language press, as contemplated in some places, would be a great mistake, it was said. W. M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, said he had opposed a move in Congress, during the war,

to compel all foreign-language papers to be printed in English, because he was convinced that the harm exerted by such action would be much greater than any that possibly could result from allowing such papers to continue. Mr. Riez said that any move to abolish this press would be absolutely wrong.

Meeting Immigrant Squarely

A growing tendency to dislike the use of the word "Americanization" was noticeable. Miss Emily Napier, editor of the Woman's Polish National Alliance, voiced it when she said: "We are as much Americans as you who came over on the Mayflower, only we got here later." The word "education" seems to be preferred, and the point emphasizes the necessity of meeting the immigrant squarely, man to man, without patronizing him.

In fact, there was an evident belief that lack of better understanding between the native and the foreign-born American was due more to the remissness of the former than of the latter. The newcomer to the shores of the United States had apparently acquired the conviction that the American already here was not meeting him half way. One speaker said that the English language press had not cooperated wholeheartedly with the foreign-language press. Later a representative of the American Newspaper Publishers Association said he had not been aware that this was the fact, and he knew the door of his association was always open to the foreign-language publisher.

Plan of Council

The whole plan of the Inter-Racial Council, of which T. Coleman du Pont is chairman, is to advance Americanization by freeing the foreign-language press from control, helping to put it on a firm financial basis, and striving to help the native American to understand the foreign-born as they are trying to understand the native American. The council will not exert any control over editorial policy. That point was brought out clearly in the conferences. Each editor is to determine his own policy, but that policy will be, above all else, 100 per cent American.

The association opposes all legislation, and measures restricting legislation, further than those now prescribed by law. It believes that the foreign-language press is entitled to the same recognition with respect to city and state advertising as the newspapers printed in English, and it therefore approves the bill pending in the New York Legislature toward this end. It will omit no effort to combat adverse criticism against the foreign-language press, and the aid extended by that press to the government during the war. Without this aid, the association says, the Selective Service Act would have been greatly hampered and its effectiveness considerably reduced.

The association will have its main offices here and branches in 10 other cities, and its annual meeting will be held here on the dates of the meetings of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

SALEM PARK BILL PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—A bill to make a state park of Old Salem, former home of Abraham Lincoln, has passed the Senate, thus making it a law, with the exception of the Governor's signature, which is assured.

BREWERS HOLD UP ORIENTAL PLANS

Basing Their Hopes on the Opinion Given by Elihu Root, They Say They Expect to Make Beer in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Plans of California brewers to establish the brewing industry on a large scale in the Orient and other parts of the world have been halted pending the outcome of the injunction secured by the New York brewers against the enforcement of the government ruling that beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol is intoxicating and hence comes within the prohibition of the War-Time Prohibition Act, according to Rudolph Samet, president of the California State Brewers Association, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"If we are permitted," said Mr. Samet, "to make and sell a mild beer containing 2½ per cent alcohol, a product only about one-half as strong as that sold before the war restriction, we shall not take our capital and our industry out of the country. We have on hand enough beer to last until about May 1, but in consideration of the opinion given by Elihu Root, we confidently expect to have our breweries running full blast before that time. I advised the brewers who met in conference here this week not to break the law, but to wait the outcome of the New York suit, and this course will be followed."

The brewers who met in conference were John Zitt, San Diego; Charles Roeder and George Ruhstaller, Sacramento; William Eiler, Fresno; Edward Rothenbusch, Stockton; George Mair, Los Angeles, and Henry Wreden, Henry Lunsman, August Fredk and William Remensberger of San Francisco.

LARGE SCHOONER LAUNCHED

BATH, Maine—The five-masted schooner Joseph S. Zeman of New York was ready for sea when launched yesterday from the yard of Percy & Small. She probably will leave today in tow a tug for New York to load 12,000 barrels of crude oil for Genoa, Italy. She also will take 300 tons of steel and a deckload of lumber. It was understood here the freight charges would amount to \$200,000. The schooner was named with roses by Mrs. Fred L. Duntton of South Portland, wife of the captain. The new craft is owned by the Stanley Navigation Company of New York. It is 253 feet long, and registers 1956 gross tonnage.

FARMERS EXCHANGES PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—A plan by which the State would be divided into convenient districts in which the farmers would meet quarterly to sell, exchange, or auction their products has been proposed to the Alabama Commissioner of Agriculture by J. M. Burgess, director of the Canebrake Experiment Station, at Uniontown, Alabama.

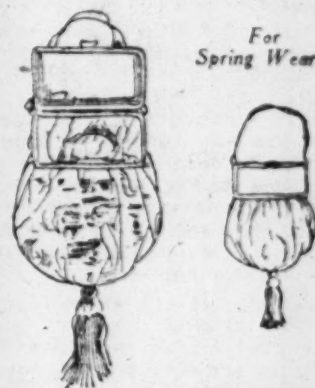


Reproduction is Novelty

The most unfashionable thing is the fashion that is just over. Changes in Fashion are only reproductions of old Fashions. So the newest Fashion is the one that has been the longest forgotten.

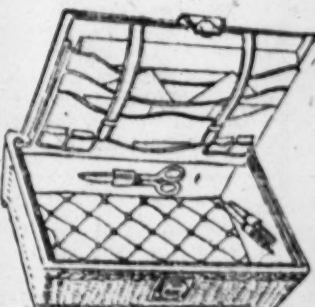
Cross Silk Bag

For Spring Wear



Of black or colored moire silk (shown open and closed). French gray designed frame, full-sized mirror underneath; change purse inside. Bag 10½ inches deep\$15.00

Cross Desk Basket



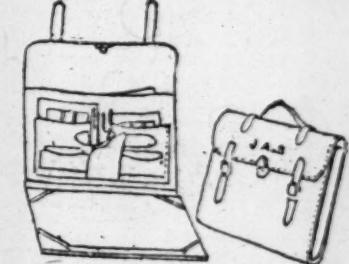
Tan English macker basket, leather lining, removable blotter-book, scissors, pen, pencil and paper cutter. Pockets for stationery, stamps and cards. Handle at top, lock and key. Cover and rim of black patent leather, or black doric with colored stripes\$19.50

Cross Serving Tray



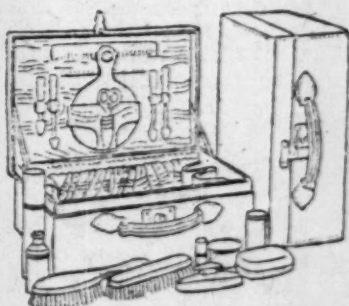
Of colored enamel wicker, top and 2 side trays of cretanne under glass. Size 21½x14½ inches, unfitted\$10.00 Colored jade glass sherberts and plates, each\$2.75 Crystal spoons, with bowl and tip of colored glass, each15c Wicker, Mahogany and Crystal Goods shown on Second Floor (Elevator)

"Portfolio" Writing Case



"Brief" design, pockets for papers, stationery and stamp books; adjustable loops for pens, etc.; stiff blotter-pad, lock and key. Of tan hide leather, 13x10½ inches, unfitted\$19.00 Initials stamped without charge.

Cross "Over-Night" Case



For women, "suit case" design, complete white celluloid manicure and toilet articles. Black or colored morocco leather case, silk lining. Sizes 14 and 16 inches. \$41.00—\$43.00

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145 Tremont Street
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The Benefit of This Experience At Your Disposal

WE have several hundred estates now in our charge, aggregating \$47,000,000. In the forty-three years we have been actively handling trust business, we have had estates which present almost every problem—human and financial.

—and yet our management of your estate would cost no more than that of an inexperienced individual—yes, we mean just that.

We invite you to call and talk over the matter with our president and trust department officers.

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100 Franklin, at Arch and Devonshire Streets
BOSTON, MASS.

Thresher Bros.

"THE SPECIALTY SILK STORE"

No. 19 and 15 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

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Business Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

The New Silks

Georgette Crepes; (plain and figured,) Printed Foulard Silks, all the newest weaves in Plain and Fancy Silks for sports wear, entirely new tints in Satins, Crepe de Chines, Charmeuse, Striped Tub Silks and Plain Tub Satins, really the most wonderful display that it has ever been our pleasure to offer patrons. You are most cordially invited to view this charming display whether you wish to purchase or not.

Remember, If It's Silk or Velvet, You'll Find It at Thresher's

NOTE: Select your silk in our Silk Department and have your Petticoats made up to Special Measure and in just the tint to match or blend with your new Spring Suit, at short notice and small cost.

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NEW THRESHER BUILDINGS

None
Excel Our
Assortments

19 and 15 Temple Place
Through to 41 West Street
BOSTON

Phone Beach 6460
Private Exchange
Connecting
All Departments

CANADA'S STORY AS
A PROMISED LAND

Over 402,000 Immigrants Entered Canada in 1913, but During Three War Years Figures Were Less Than 200,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The report for the year 1917-18 of the Department of Immigration and Colonization has just been issued. It might be mentioned that from the time of confederation down to 1892, immigration in Canada was handled by the Department of Agriculture and from this time on until Oct. 12, 1917, by the Department of the Interior. At this latter date it was decided that the time had arrived when so important a matter as immigration should be dignified by a department of its own. The department was called into existence by order-in-council, the portfolio being assumed by the Hon. J. A. Calder.

The report shows the immigration to Canada from the year 1881, when 47,991 people entered the Dominion, of whom by far the largest proportion came from the United States, namely nearly 22,000. This state of affairs existed for a considerable number of years, but beginning from about 1904, a greater interest in Canada and Canadian affairs than since the ante-war days, when the immigration from that country far exceeded what it is today. It was a change that was greatly desired, and the causes are not far to seek. It may be true that they were of a mixed variety, partly selfish and partly friendly, with a greater percentage of the friendly order. Of this I am satisfied, for everywhere, especially after the United States entered the war, the "feel of the air" was so different. Even before this, the praises of the wonderful fighting qualities of the Canadians were being sounded in all the press, their exploits on the field were headlined, and the editor dropped his pen of prose and wrote the songs of the valorous Canadians. It began to dawn upon these people that Canada and Canadians were worth considering. These headlines and these editorials were the promptings of an emulation that reached all classes, and I have been told that the keynote to efficiency among the rapidly enlisting troops, was the slogan, "Let us show to the world that we are as great fighters as the Canadians, let us equal their deeds of valor." Another cause was the personal one. Hearing so much of Canada, so much of its people, of its resources, its wealth in most all the natural resources that make a nation strong within itself, of its agricultural wealth, the question arose, How may I benefit myself by going to Canada, and pursuing agriculture, of which I have considerable knowledge? How may I do this and become a greater producer for the benefit of the Allies and their fighting forces? This led to the answer found in what thousands of others had done in the wealth that the soil would produce, in the cheapness of an article that would yield manifold more than the much desired article on their own side of the border.

A glance at the arrivals at ocean ports makes interesting reading. For the fiscal year 1917-18 there arrived, via Canadian and United States ocean ports 127,122 passengers, of whom 13,443 traveled in steerage and 113,679 in passenger service. Of the steerage passengers, 9613 were destined to Canada, and 3830 to the United States. Of the passenger passengers 111,236 were for Canada and 2445 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 24,748 returned Canadians and 78,728 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 7760, which, together with the 71,314 settlers from the United States brings the total immigration to 79,074, an increase as compared with that of the preceding fiscal year, of 3700 persons.

The Oriental Immigrant

In the course of the report of W. D. Scott, chief controller of Chinese immigration, he states that during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, 769 persons of Chinese origin entered Canada, of whom 119 were admitted as exempt from head tax, and 650 upon the payment of \$500 each. The first head tax, a nominal sum, was imposed in 1885, increased to \$100 in 1901, and to \$500 in 1904, at which figure it now stands. From the year 1885 down to the present time the total revenue to the Dominion from the Chinese head tax has amounted to \$17,223,813. It is pointed out that during the last three fiscal years those admitted upon payment of the head tax were chiefly boys coming to Canada to attend the public schools. The Chinese Immigration Act provides that Chinese legally admitted into Canada may, upon payment of the \$1 fee, register out, which registration carries with it the right to free reentry within a period of 12 months. By order-in-council it has been provided that Chinese who left Canada on or since April 1, 1914, up to and including Nov. 12, 1917, may remain away until six months after a proclamation has been published in the Canada Gazette, that a state of war no longer exists. On

March 31, 1918, there were away from Canada 6663 Chinese who, under the provisions just quoted, are entitled to free reentry. Lack of transportation facilities is the chief reason why the majority of these Chinese have not already returned to the Dominion.

Mr. J. Bruce Walker, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, states that the number of settlers from the United States who entered Canada at western ports of entry during the year is very satisfactory and shows an increase of over 50 per cent compared with the previous year. The statement also shows almost the same percentage of increase in the number of carloads of settlers' stock and effects and the value of same. It is also worthy of note that the increase in the number of settlers, as compared with the previous year, almost equals the total number of settlers who entered Canada at western ports in the year 1915-16; the difference in favor of the last-mentioned year numbering only 13 persons.

Immigrants From United States

W. J. White, Canadian Inspector of United States agencies, indulges in optimistic language when reporting upon the immigration activities south of the line, while he becomes quite exuberant when speaking of the improved feelings between Canadians and citizens of the United States. In this regard he says: "To whatever it may be credited, there has been aroused in the United States during the past year a greater interest in Canada and Canadian affairs than since the ante-war days, when the immigration from that country far exceeded what it is today. It was a change that was greatly desired, and the causes are not far to seek. It may be true that they were of a mixed variety, partly selfish and partly friendly, with a greater percentage of the friendly order. Of this I am satisfied, for everywhere, especially after the United States entered the war, the 'feel of the air' was so different. Even before this, the praises of the wonderful fighting qualities of the Canadians were being sounded in all the press, their exploits on the field were headlined, and the editor dropped his pen of prose and wrote the songs of the valorous Canadians. It began to dawn upon these people that Canada and Canadians were worth considering. These headlines and these editorials were the promptings of an emulation that reached all classes, and I have been told that the keynote to efficiency among the rapidly enlisting troops, was the slogan, 'Let us show to the world that we are as great fighters as the Canadians, let us equal their deeds of valor.' Another cause was the personal one. Hearing so much of Canada, so much of its people, of its resources, its wealth in most all the natural resources that make a nation strong within itself, of its agricultural wealth, the question arose, How may I benefit myself by going to Canada, and pursuing agriculture, of which I have considerable knowledge? How may I do this and become a greater producer for the benefit of the Allies and their fighting forces? This led to the answer found in what thousands of others had done in the wealth that the soil would produce, in the cheapness of an article that would yield manifold more than the much desired article on their own side of the border."

IMMIGRATION DECREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Immigration into western Canada shows a decrease when compared with the month of February, 1918, but the officials point out that the wealth of the new settlers is greater and their class better than those who came in a year ago. During February, 1919, 1126 immigrants came west as compared with 1521 for the same period last year. Their total effects were valued \$109,060, while in 1918 the amount only reached \$67,095. The actual cash brought into the country by the immigrants during the past month amounted to \$286,972, as compared with \$222,671 for February, 1918.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL
AND "PRINCESS PATS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the course of his address of welcome to the returning "Princess Pats," His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, spoke as follows: "In October, 1914, you left Canada with the fullest confidence and highest expectations. You bore an honored and treasured name, and you had already firmly established a well-deserved reputation. You took your place alongside the historic regiments of the Old Country in the splendid armies of the Empire. You were pitted against the most formidable and highly trained troops ever organized by military genius, but the testimony of friend and foe alike is a striking proof of the military efficiency, the courage and the devotion of the regiment."

"You return today in the sure and certain knowledge that that reputation has been gloriously maintained, and the name of which you are all so proud will be handed down to future generations as one of Canada's most valued possessions. I congratulate you on the recognition of the splendid services of the regiment by its inclusion in the permanent military forces of Canada, and I know that the tradition which you have so nobly established will be worthily maintained. Now that many of you will again be returning to civilian life, may I have the privilege of wishing you every possible happiness and success, and that you will long be spared to look back upon the part which you have taken in winning the greatest victory of all history."

The Minister of Militia and Defense, Maj.-Gen. S. C. Mewburn, has also extended the following official welcome to the returned soldiers: "Members of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry: Since you left the shores of Canada many mighty deeds have been done. Great and resounding blows have been struck for the cause of freedom; a new page in the history of Canada has been written. In all this glorious record there is nothing more inspiring than the story of your valorous achievements. It is fitting that this capital city, where your regiment was organized, and where you received from Her Royal Highness, the Princess Patricia, the colors worked with her own hands, should be the scene of your formal welcome home. In recognition of your services, your regiment is to be perpetuated as part of the permanent military forces of Canada. Its fame will never die. It will be the custodian of proud traditions which will be a precious possession for all time. As individual citizens you will be guardians of the good name and honor of your regiment. In pride and affection your countrymen bid you welcome, and assure you of their desire to promote in every possible way your prosperity and happiness."

PROBLEM OF BRETON
SUBMARINE COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—A stern struggle centering about the question of the operation and development of Cape Breton submarine coal areas and has begun in Nova Scotia with a corporation financed by New York capital, the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, one of the chief parties to the struggle. Legislation by the provincial Legislature, reallocation of coal areas is a probable outcome of the

controversy, which is really a consequence of the rivalry between the Scotia company and the Dominion Coal Company.

The beginning of the trouble goes back a number of years. Under mining laws which are still in force, both the Scotia company and Dominion Coal obtained leases of parcels of submarine areas. Some of these areas are being operated, others are idle. The leases are so taken, however, that at different places one company's areas block the development of the other's leases. Such a condition obtains in the Sydney mines district, where the Scotia company has its collieries and the company is unable to extend its operations in certain directions without entering upon other submarine areas held under lease by Dominion Coal, but not at present operated.

The provincial government can scarcely deal with this one isolated case and leave other cases which are the same in fundamentals, though not presently acute, entirely untouched. It may be argued with some cogency that if, as suggested, the government proposes to reallocate submarine areas it cannot stop with that, but must take up the whole question of the reallocation of all areas now under lease, whether land or submarine. Such a course would mean the unsettling of the whole coal industry of the province.

DRINK REFERENDUM PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick.—Official announcement has been made by Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier of the Province, that New Brunswick will not legalize the sale of beer containing more than 2 per cent of alcohol until a referendum on the prohibition question is held. The date for the referendum will be decided, of course, by the provincial government, but it is generally understood that it will not be set until all of New Brunswick's soldiers have returned from overseas. For some few months past there has been an agitation in the Province in favor of permitting the sale of stronger beer than is now allowed under the provincial prohibition act. It has also been proposed that the sale of light wines should be made legal, but greater stress has been laid upon increasing the alcohol percentage in beer. An endeavor has been made to line up the labor unions and the Great War Veterans Association in the Province in support of the stronger beer movement, but it was pointed out by representatives of the New Brunswick branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance in a recent interview with the government that this endeavor has not been successful. Unions at Moncton, the headquarters of the intercolonial section of the Canadian national railways, rejected the proposal in favor of stronger beer. So, also, did the St. John branch of the Typographical Union and other union organizations.

ALIENS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—In speaking of a bill he has introduced in the provincial Legislature to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act, Hon. W. Sloan, Minister of Mines, expressed the opinion that it was time British Columbia ceased to be the happy hunting ground of aliens. The object of the bill is to provide more rigid examination and supervision of those who engage in mining, but it is not purposely designed to exclude aliens from the work. In future miners' certificates are to be issued, following examinations by boards consisting of mine inspectors. This will prevent unqualified men, or men of alien birth and indifferent qualifications, engaging in coal mining in British Columbia.

CATTLEMEN WILL
SEND STOCK NORTH

Thousands of Head of Cattle From Southwest to Be Fattened in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan for the Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TUCSON, Arizona.—Thousands of cattle from the ranches of the Southwest will be taken to Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan this spring to be fattened for the Chicago packing houses. The cattlemen of the Southwest will make a thorough test of the plan of fattening their marketable stock on the northern grazing lands. Where there were once forests of pine, but which are now idle. Tens of thousands of acres are being purchased by Arizona cattlemen and western sheep grazers.

Frank M. King of Tucson and M. S. Plummer of Florence will ship several thousand head of cattle to the North. King and Plummer have purchased a township of land in Schoolcraft County in the upper peninsula of Michigan. They will ship 2000 head of cattle in the spring and market them in the fall.

Other cattlemen going north this spring are O. F. Ashburn of Patagonia, who will take 1500 head to 20,000 acres of land he has purchased near Channing, Michigan, and Russell T. Johnson of Gila Bend, who will fatten 1000 head in a near-by Wisconsin county. In this movement the government is

cooperating. The railway administration has promised to run the cattle through with but three feeds.

The 2000 cattle of King and Plummer will be taken north in two special trains. Accompanying them will be cowboys and cow ponies. It will cost \$244 a car to send the cattle from Arizona to Michigan, but Mr. King says that the expense is not as large as it seems, as they will be getting their stock so much nearer to market. The Arizona men have fenced part of their land. A four-strand barbed wire fence will cost about \$100 a mile. The cattle will be sent north in April and taken to market between October and December. They will be fed barley from 45 to 60 days before shipment to market.

LAND RECLAMATION SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Dominion Government has introduced what might be described as an experimental measure for reclamation of lands by drainage. The bill was introduced into the House by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, who in shortly explaining the provisions of the bill, and in reply to Mr. J. A. Robb and other members of the opposition, said that it was proposed to reclaim about 1200 acres. The work to be carried out would be more or less in the nature of an experiment, but the minister pointed out that the value of the land adjacent to the swamp areas to be reclaimed would be enhanced by that process. Mr. Meighen added the information that the United States was spending large sums upon the reclamation of lands by drainage.

WELCOME PLANNED
FOR 77TH DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Just as elaborate a welcome as that given to the twenty-seventh division is planned for the seventy-seventh division, composed of New York draft men, according to the announcement of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to home-coming troops. It is expected that the seventy-seventh will hold its victory march up Fifth Avenue about May 15. The Rainbow division, which includes New York's sixty-ninth regiment, is expected to return in time to parade up the avenue during the progress of the Victory Loan drive the latter part of April.

Frank L. Dowling, borough president of Manhattan, has announced that Fifth Avenue, from the Washington Arch to One Hundred and Tenth Street, will be illuminated every night this week until Sunday and after that two or three times weekly until after the triumphal marches of the seventy-seventh and the Rainbow men.

FINAL COUNT DEFEATS W. F. DUNN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—The official canvassing board at a meeting here declared Capt. William Cutts nominated as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Butte over W. F. Dunn by 108 votes. Mr. Dunn is a well-known labor radical, editor of the Butte Daily Bulletin. The earlier count showed that Mr. Dunn had been nominated, and reports to this effect were sent out and published in newspapers in all parts of the country.

New April Numbers

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ALLIED ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIANS

Neither Expert Opinion of Russians Nor Allies, Says Writer, Is Consulted by Peace Conference, in Adjudging Russia

LONDON, England.—"The lovely Princess" Islands," writes Ariadna Tyrkova, "that enchanted nook, enclosed by sunlit seas, filled with dark legends of cruel Byzantium's tyranny, when princes and princesses in disguise were exiled to their beautiful shores, have for a time attracted the attention of all newspaper readers throughout the world."

"For reasons beyond the understanding of ordinary mortals, this small island was selected by the representatives of the Great Powers as the meeting-place of delegates from all the existing Russian governments invited from all parts of Russia. The aim of such an assembly was by no means clear from the wireless sent from Versailles. Apparently, even the leading allied statesmen gave it a varied interpretation. Was it a commission of investigation or a court of justice, where Bolsheviks and anti-Bolsheviks were to confront each other? Or an attempt at reconciliation between the authors of the Brest-Litovsk peace and the entente diplomats? Or a mixed committee of the kind that used to be sent by European powers to Turkey to investigate Albanian or Armenian massacres? However, then men were sent who had studied the Balkan problem, whereas now the British Government has appointed a Boer general, a brave and probably a kindly man, well acquainted with the manners and customs of Kaffirs and other African tribes, but knowing nothing of Russia. True, Russia is almost less known to Europe than Africa. This profound ignorance, particularly patent in official circles, provokes endless misunderstandings and leads to imprudent actions. Little was also known of the old Tsarist Russia, but there at least Europe was faced with certain concrete forms, which had to be considered as a powerful and not always compliant factor of international policy."

Expert Opinion Needed

"The new Russia, struggling for two years in the grip of revolutionary fever, is still more difficult to understand. Should not the Prinkipo fancy, therefore, be regarded as a mere gesture of despair, as a public avowal of the allied diplomats' incapacity to unravel the Russian problem? To understand, one must know, and to know is to lend an ear to the opinion of experts. Unfortunately, we can see nothing of the kind at Versailles. A permanent conference has been established at Paris under the chairmanship of Prince G. Lvoff, composed of Russian ambassadors and prominent public men, whose names are well known in Russia. To them the Prinkipo proposals came as a complete surprise. It was deemed unnecessary, however, to ask the opinion of these Russian politicians, unnecessary even to confer with them. One might think that the entente diplomats trust those Russians least who have all the time been most anti-German and pro-Ally."

"Yet if such is the case, why not listen to those of their own diplomats who have lived in Russia and have watched her through the throes of revolution? Why does the opinion of ambassadors, such as Sir George Buchanan, Mr. Noulens, or the Danish Minister Scavenius, and many other officials fail to attract the attention of those who are shaping the world's destinies at Versailles? These men have been in Russia, they have seen at first hand what bolshevism is and who the Bolsheviks are, and they know, just as we Russians do, that it is useless to parley or conclude agreements with Lenine and Trötky. Bolsheviks Amazed

"But all the persistent indications of experts, that the Bolsheviks must be fought and not argued with, are of no avail. The dove of peace flew to the Kremlin from Versailles, but whether bearing an olive branch or a rod is open to question. If it is a rod—whom is it intended to chastise?"

"At first the Bolsheviks themselves were somewhat amazed, and even refused to accept the invitation as serious, but as experts in every kind of bluff they soon saw what advantages the unwary proposal of the Versailles wisemen offered for the securing of their external and internal position."

Telegrams from Moscow flow from end to end of the Sovdepla (such is the title given to that part of Russia which is under soviet rule), proclaiming that the Allies had acknowledged their defeat and were suing the people's commissaries for peace. This proclamation was intended to intimidate the internal enemies of bolshevism and destroy all hope of allied assistance, which in spite of everything remained firmly rooted in northern Russia. For these peasant revolts went on throughout the entire autumn: in November alone there were 57 risings. Peasants revolting against soviet rule always entertained fantastic ideas that allied troops were somewhere close by, coming to their rescue. For, they said: Have we not fought the Germans in common with the Allies? Now we must also fight together against the half-German Bolshevik. This childish, stubborn belief of the population in the continuance of the alliance with the British, French, and Americans naturally embarrassed the position of the Bolsheviks. They very cleverly converted the Prinkipo proposal into a surrender of the Allies before the unconquerable Red Army.

State of Bolshevik Russia

"None but Bolshevik newspapers exist in Russia. The socialist soviet government has suppressed all others and has the exclusive monopoly of public opinion. Russian intelligentsia, Russian political parties, have no possibility, absolutely none, of expressing their views, of giving correct information or of throwing any light upon current events. For six months there has existed no press, for certainly the official publications cannot be said to constitute a press. In the midst of the general depressed starvation, this dead silence, this absence of any outspoken truthful human voice produces an awful and mesmerizing impression. If truth is to be opposed to falsehood, there must be some means of circulating truth."

"Yet in the Prinkipo affair, who can explain to the Russian people the true meaning of the allied proposal? Who will make them believe, that beneath the vague diplomatic expressions were concealed sentiments of friendship and recognition of allied obligations, which are mentioned in the note. Where were proofs of this friendship, real, tangible, actual proofs, such as would appeal to a people tortured by anarchy and hunger. One thing only was perfectly obvious and tangible—the allied diplomats were willing to sit at the same table with the Bolsheviks and to deal with them upon terms of equality."

"The treacherous peace of Brest-Litovsk, the murder of the British officer Captain Cromie, accompanied by a savage raid upon the British Embassy, acts of violence against numbers of allied subjects—all this counts for nothing. Not to mention crimes, murders, terrorism, and acts of violence by means of which the Bolsheviks retain their power over that part of Russia which they have seized."

"There was a time when President Wilson wished to end the sanguinary war and offered to reconcile the belligerent parties. He was refused because the entente had no moral ideals in common with the Germans upon which to build an agreement. Now Russians, living in Russia, learned from the soviet press, that a common moral basis existed between the entente and the Bolsheviks, that British, French, and American statesmen had invited the People's Commissaries to open some kind of negotiations."

Appeal for Allied Help

"Their purpose remained unintelligible. Not only in Russia, where newspapers are non-existent, but all over the civilized world, where papers abound, the Prinkipo riddle was interpreted in a thousand ways. The Bolsheviks have already adopted their own solution and sent a lengthy note couched in sufficiently haughty and mocking terms. They addressed the entente as they would a vanquished country. They enumerated their military successes, both real and imaginary. It is, however, curious to note, that just now the Red Army is actually gaining some advantage over the Allies on the Archangel front and is overrunning the Ukraine. The Germans have just evacuated the latter territory, and all Russian organizations and parties have been vainly pleading for allied armed forces to defend this wealthy and fertile region from Bolshevik plunder. Such forces were only needed temporarily, pending the formation of Russian troops whose mobilization had naturally been hampered by the Germans. This request, presented at Paris by a special delegation composed of representatives of all parties, including Monar-

chists and Socialists, was not granted. And already in the Ukraine chaos reigns supreme."

"Meanwhile, the two Russian armies organized, the one in Siberia, the other in the Kuban and Don region, are successfully pressing back the Bolsheviks. Of course, this fact is not mentioned in Bolshevik reports. Their aim is to persuade the international labor masses, whom they wish to precipitate into a revolution, that their position is growing stronger. Prinkipo has given them an extra cause to boast of their supposed strength. This, however, is nothing more than their latest falsehood, whereas the practical proposals made by the Bolsheviks to the Allies fully revealed the value attached by them to the unexpected and flattering invitation of the entente. In order to consolidate the merely outlined possibility of an agreement, without even waiting for the meeting to take place, the Bolsheviks hastened to propose all kinds of concessions to the Allies, renounced their cherished formula of no annexations and indemnities, disowned their socialist decree repudiating the payment of state debts. They offered concessions, territories, and even payment of state loans. True, their budget, if such a term can be applied to the crude and obscure bookkeeping of the people's commissaries, has shown a deficit of 72,000,000,000 rubles in six months, while their revenue of 10,000,000,000 rubles is to be obtained by a contribution levied upon a bourgeoisie, which, as is known, no longer exists."

A Cynical Bribe

"However, promises are easy to give, especially through the soviet wireless already accustomed to transmitting the most astounding documents. And then, what next? What will be the attitude of the 'bourgeois' entente diplomats in the face of such an open and cynical bribe? The Peace Conference has assembled for the purpose of concluding peace between the vanquished Central Powers and the victorious entente. For the first time since the Brest-Litovsk peace, Russia was declared by the Prinkipo statement to be also an ally and therefore a member of the entente. And suddenly the representatives of the powerful victorious over Germany invite a gang of men to meet them who have let Germany overrun Russia and have plundered her as no German could have ever done. This gang offers the great democracies a free hand with Russia's boundless natural wealth. Such proposals are not made for nothing; the powers, while accepting concessions and territories, are to shut their eyes to all Bolshevik crimes and atrocities."

"The situation seems rather an embarrassing one for respectable people. No wonder it is whispered in London political circles, that the Prinkipo proposal no longer stands. Would it were so! But for Russians it will ever rank among those episodes in the history of international relations, which are bitterly felt and not easily forgotten."

CANADIAN GRAIN STORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. H. H. Stevens, the Hon. A. K. MacLean stated that the quantity of grain in storage in elevators and on ships in Canadian ports, east of Lake Superior, was as follows: Canadian grain 18,347,147 bushels, American 6,191,846 bushels. During the 1918 season of navigation, lake shipments of wheat, crop of 1918, from Ft. William and Port Arthur totaled 50,565,345 bushels.

WOMEN'S SHARE IN LOCAL AFFAIRS

Writer Calls Attention to Women's Increased Responsibilities in Local Government Owing to Extension of Franchise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—"Of all the women who proudly recorded their votes in the general election, probably only a few realize that they will soon have another opportunity of exercising their power as citizens." So writes Sheila D. Simon in The Common Cause in an article entitled "Women's Responsibility for Local Government," and then she goes on to remind women of their civic duties and responsibilities. The article continues as follows:

"In March and April the county councils, rural and urban district councils, and boards of guardians, and in November the town councils will have to be re-elected. Since the war, elections have been in abeyance and vacancies filled by cooption, but now it is expected that normal conditions will be resumed, and one-third of the members of these bodies will come before the electors to give an account of their work and to stand for re-election. The outstanding feature of these elections is that since they were last held the electorate has been greatly increased, and women who are the wives of ratepayers and over thirty years of age are now entitled to vote for local government elections as well as for parliamentary ones. Hitherto women ratepayers have had a local government vote on the same terms as men ratepayers, and on the narrow view that only those who actually pay the rates ought to have any say in the way in which the money is spent, women had no cause to complain of unfair treatment. But the government, in accepting the amendment to extend the local government franchise to those women who were being given the parliamentary franchise, took the bold step of discarding this narrow basis."

The Woman at Home

"It is now recognized publicly and universally that the woman who lives at home, looks after the house, and brings up the children is every bit as much concerned with the way in which her city or village is governed as is her husband who actually pays the rates. The great principle of women's enfranchisement has been won even more completely than was hoped by those who had worked so long to get the parliamentary vote for women, and the woman at home is at last 'recognized' locally as well as nationally."

"It now remains for women to rise to their new duties and responsibilities. It was generally acknowledged that a large number of women used their votes at the general election; in fact, they have in each constituency been blamed by the unsuccessful candidate for his defeat. Now these same women must be made to realize the immense importance of using their votes wisely for the election of local representatives. Local government is considered by many people—men as well as women—to be dull and unimportant, and yet those same people are usually very ready to grumble about the tramway service, or the poor quality of the gas, or the state of the roads, or the teaching in the schools, or, more than anything else, of the personnel of the local bodies. It is as easy and as popular in almost any

assemblage of people to criticize contemptuously the local council as to revile the government, and with even less justification, for since the constituencies are comparatively small, it is easier for any individual to influence the one than the other. These people must be made to realize, that the responsibility for the government of the district, the inefficiency of local services, the dirt under foot and overhead, etc., lies with them, and them alone. If they want things better done they must elect better men and women, and keep them up to the mark once they are elected. There is no sounder application of the saying that 'We only get what we deserve' than in local government, and no excuse about minority representation can avail when the majority of voters have taken so little interest in the elections. In the past men have been as much to blame as women with regard to local elections, but our concern is with the women, and our excuse, that for the most part widows and spinsters who had not been accustomed to take an interest in such questions until they were elderly, can no longer be used. It is therefore the duty of all women who realize their own responsibility to help to bring it home to their sisters."

"The Women's Local Government Society has worked at this subject for many years, and Women's Citizens' Associations on non-party lines have sprung up all over the country since the vote was won. Although only a few of them make local government their first consideration, all of them realize the necessity for organization and education of the women voters in local as well as in national politics. They are also alive to the importance of getting women elected on to local councils and boards of guardians, and in Manchester, Birkenhead, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Croydon, Gloucester, and Edinburgh women have been elected on to the Town Council during the last few years, largely owing to the activity of these bodies. It is hoped that in preparation for the spring and autumn elections far more of these associations will be formed. The ideal at which to aim is that all women shall have the chance of learning about the government of the locality, and the issues involved between the rival candidates, before they are called upon to cast their vote."

Local Elections Partisan

"It is a misfortune that local elections should ever be run on party lines, for the ordinary party divisions have little meaning in local affairs, and it is no exaggeration to say that there are certain aspects of all the matters that are dealt with by the councils where the woman's point of view is of the utmost importance. . . . "Where there are no women candidates, and this unfortunately will be the case in the majority of localities, the Women's Citizens' Association should prepare a series of questions on the most important matters before the public at the time, and recommend their members to work and vote for the candidate who gives the most satisfactory answers. In this way it is possible to preserve the non-party character of the association, and to unite in common action women who put the welfare of the community above party."

"Whatever method of organization and education may be adopted, the matter of supreme urgency is that women should realize that their vote for local affairs is almost as great a responsibility as their vote for Parliament, and that, however excellent a law may be, its real practical value depends upon the manner in which it is administered. Let us then look carefully to our administrators."

SPAIN AND FRANCE ON MOROCCAN SOIL

Certain Factions in Spain Condemn Her Moroccan Policy and Suggest That Spaniards Retire and Cut Losses

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Associations of all kinds that are "below the center" in politics, and especially those associated with socialism and Labor all over the country, are condemning Spain's Moroccan policy with more vigor than ever. This, too, is the case at the time when Spain evidently considers it to be most essential that she should make some sort of display of efficiency in the administration of her zone; when she has sent there General Berenguer, who was Minister of War, and who, possessing some initiative and vigor, is regarded as one of the discoverers of the period; and when the government and other political leaders of the monarchical center, suspecting the attitude of the Entente toward the administration of Morocco in general, and half-fearing there may be a disposition to edge Spain away from her position, are insisting on the maintenance of Spanish rights in this zone to the full."

Government Stands Firm

The suggestion that the Entente would like to get Spain out of Africa, and that such an attitude, if it exists, ought to be patriotically resisted, has not the slightest effect upon those who thus condemn the Moroccan enterprise, and they declare roundly that the best thing Spain could do in every way would be to get out of the place and cut all her losses. It is argued in some quarters that if there is to be any scheme of working with France, the state of things is such that, with Spanish efforts so much and necessarily inferior, and a comparison by no means grateful to Spanish pride being constantly exercised, there would almost certainly be friction, and in existing circumstances that would be disastrous to Spain."

However, it may be plainly stated that there is not the slightest intention on the part of the government to abandon any part of its rights or situation; and even if a Left government by any chance were to come into power, it is extremely doubtful if it would have anything to do with any such project as partial or complete abandonment. Spanish pride now, as heretofore, is one of the strongest factors in the situation. In the meantime every foreign move, or mention in the matter abroad, is being closely followed, and practically every line that is printed in the French and British newspapers is immediately telegraphed to Madrid and printed there in full—mostly without comment, as it is considered best to say as little as possible on the subject for the present. There is no more talk about an exchange of Gibraltar for Ceuta, and it is semi-officially declared that this point has been raised at the present moment neither by England nor Spain but by some one who would like to create tension between the two (Germany, of course). The Spanish Government is giving no attention to any such question."

In all these circumstances some sharp comments in the weekly democratic review, *España*, are noteworthy."

They begin with the remark that the Spanish colonial section is alarmed at the adverse criticisms passed by the correspondents of some foreign newspapers, and at the rumors that France and England are going to get rid of Spain in the new territorial arrangement in Morocco. "At the mention of any such arrangement," says this critic, "the Spain that wishes to be called to her place at the colonial feast rises in rebellion. What authority can back our petition? Certainly not that of a success in colonization; on the contrary so little fortune has attended the colonizing activity of Spain in Morocco that it is a title rather for eviction than for establishment. Still less does the conduct of Spain during the period of the war afford us authority for continuing in Morocco; on the contrary, so little pleasing has that policy been to the Allies that it would not be strange if displeasure rather than gratitude were the controlling sentiment to guide them in rectifying the North African arrangement. Neither is this want of authority as colonizers and as neighbors of France and England compensated for by any national necessity."

An Enormous Obligation

"Morocco for the Spaniards is not a necessity, but an enormous obligation. It is not an economic necessity, since, far from being a fountain of riches for Spain, it is a cause for impoverishment. It is not a military necessity, as some people pretend, seeing in Morocco a kind of extra-territorial frontier of Spain. Frontier of contention against whom? Against the Moors? Such a hypothesis would be ridiculous. Against the other peoples of Europe? No less ridiculous would be the hypothesis that a morsel of Africa could prevent the invasion of Spain at any undefended point of her frontiers and coasts. Is Morocco a necessity for Spain in any other way? On the contrary, the greater part of Spain has already made up its mind in this matter; the national will has continually pronounced against this Morocco, insatiable of the lives, the gold, and the prestige of Spaniards. There is nothing to gain there, but much to lose. It is not then strange that Spain as a nation does not second in their alarms and their cries those 'colonists' who, without authority and knowledge, clamor for Tangier as if from thence in the exterior there should come to us the remedy for our internal misfortunes."

HOLLAND AND ARMISTICE TERMS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Although in formulating the armistice terms, the associated powers reserved to themselves the right to seize all neutral ships trading with Germany, they do not, it is stated, propose to place any impediments in the way of Dutch ships engaged in such traffic, subject to the approval of the inter-allied commission at The Hague. Holland must, however, limit her exports to home products, in accordance with the agreement entered into between the associated governments and herself, and confine her imports from Germany to certain raw materials, such as coal, coke, and salt."

CELEBRATION FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ANNISTON, Alabama.—A decision has been reached to celebrate the home-coming of more than 1000 soldiers from Calhoun County with a pageant which will feature a two-day holiday."

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WEIMAR SPEECH OF
FOREIGN MINISTERCount von Brockdorff-Rantzau's
Address to National Assembly
Sets Forth "Policy" of New
Germany Toward the AlliesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The report
transmitted through the wireless
station of the German Government of
the speech delivered to the German
National Assembly at Weimar, on Feb.
14, by the Foreign Minister, Count
von Brockdorff-Rantzau, reads as
follows:

"I can group the task with which German foreign policy is confronted under two headings—the abolition of a state of war, and the restoration of normal relations with the community of nations. The abolition of a state of war is an urgent necessity for the whole world. It is not Germany's fault that it still exists. When the former German Government agreed with the entente and the United States on the Wilsonian principles of peace, and accepted armistice terms on that basis, no one could have believed that peace would be delayed for so long for that the entente would [?] threaten a resumption of hostilities in order to obtain fresh concessions from us. They have recently made an attempt to set to our settlement by military pressure questions which undoubtedly belong to the general peace treaty, questions which, according to the principles of peace agreed upon, were to be settled on the basis of justice and reciprocity. I have repudiated this attempt, and shall continue to repudiate such attempts in the future. Violence can be done to us, but we cannot be forced to acknowledge violence as right. We expected a speedy peace, because the only *raison d'être* for the armistice terms was their imposition for a short period."

Declares Demobilization Complete

Count Rantzau went on to say that Germany had ceased to be an enemy whom the entente need fear from a military point of view, that demobilization was complete, but that the severity of the armistice terms is increased from month to month.

"If the enemy think that they must punish us," he continued, "they are inspired by vengeance and not by justice, and are killing the spirit in which, according to their own declarations, peace was to be concluded. Germany has shouldered the consequences of her defeat, and is determined to observe the conditions on which she has come to an agreement with the enemy. These conditions signify a complete conversion from the political aims of the Germany of the past and a recognition of the truth which one of the great men of Weimar has expressed in the saying: 'Weltgeschichte ist Weltgericht.' (World history is the world's judgment.)"

"But we refuse to accept our enemies as our judges on account of their partiality. Their number does not increase their competence. We cannot bow to the verdict of the victors; only the judgment of an impartial tribunal. I will not, therefore, allow myself to be diverted by pressure from the points of the Wilsonian peace program, as recognized by both sides. The most important of these points imposes the obligation to submit our difference with other states to an international court of arbitration, and to renounce armaments which would make it possible for us to undertake a surprise attack upon a neighbor."

"We are prepared for both these humiliations of our sovereignty if our former enemies and our future neighbors are subjected to the same conditions. We recognize that the attitude which Germany assumed toward both these fundamental questions was wrapped up in an historical school for which the whole of our people have now to suffer. This acknowledgment, however, by no means constitutes an admission that the German people alone are responsible for the world war in the sense implied in enemy assertions, and that it has been carried on with a barbarity that is exclusively their own. For years we have had to complain of the war plans of our enemies and of the dreadful cruelties in their carrying on of the war, and we are prepared to put the question of blame for the war, and blame during the war, to men who are impartial and who enjoy the confidence of all the belligerents for their verdict. This is why we hold firmly to the Wilsonian principles that no war costs are to be paid to the victor and that no territory is to be evacuated by the conquered."

Minister's High Tone

"We have pledged ourselves, and we are prepared to make good the damages which have been caused to the civil population through our attack in the territories which have been occupied by us. If, however, we are to rebuild in these territories what has been destroyed we will do it with our own free labor. On the other hand, we protest against the enemy retaining our prisoners of war to do such work as slaves, thus prolonging the state of war, and against their claim for any international legal pretext for such drudgery."

"From the fact that our enemies owe their victory, for the greater part, not to their military, but to their economic conduct of the war, it follows that peace must not only be a political one, but essentially also an economic one. Quite rightly, President Wilson has characterized the principle of economic freedom and equal rights as the main condition for the just and lasting peace for which he stands with such high authority; and we may, therefore, assume that the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference of 1918 are to be dropped. It must be apparent that a temporary differentiation of Germany in the domain of trade and traffic would be unacceptable to a. A

nation such as the German nation ought not to be treated by our enemies as a second-class nation, nor should a term of quarantine be imposed upon us like a vessel outside a port in which plague has broken out. If we undertake to comply with just peace conditions, and give guarantees for their fulfillment such as the enemy negotiators may reasonably demand, then there is no reason why they should refuse us the greatest encouragement. "It is plain that we have lots to learn in the domain of trade policy. We have not always allowed ourselves to be led by that truth which in the relations of peoples is exemplified in the good motto, 'Freely hast thou received; freely give.' That, certainly, is partly due to the one-sided bureaucratic staff of our foreign service. By bureaucratic means the economic relations of peoples which are fundamentally disorganized by war cannot be reestablished. It is not a question of one state gaining economic advantages from another by means of the old diplomatic means. Economic negotiators must allow themselves to be guided by the spirit of the honorable tradesmen who hold that business is best in which both parties are well served."

Reorganizes Foreign Office

"I, therefore, intend to place practical business men of experience in the foreign service to a greater extent than heretofore, and I have already made a beginning. I have confidence that our economic foreign service will in future take advantage of the freedom of trade which a just peace must bring us in a manner very far removed both from unsubstantial bungling economy as well as from a narrow-minded mercenary policy. In this way we shall clear out of the road the first disinclination of other nations against Germany's economic methods, which have appreciably brought about and prepared an atmosphere of war."

"Freedom of trade, however, presupposes freedom of the seas, and that is why the point in the Wilsonian program which speaks of the freedom of the seas is one of the most important for Germany. In this respect it is of much less importance for us what the rules of naval warfare happen to be. We will not speak now of new wars, but rather of the peaceful use of the sea routes, their coasts, and their ports. Regarding this main point of the future peace conditions there is as yet no clarity. The entente, last autumn, reserved its approval to this, and the conditions which they have drawn up to place before Germany in connection with the promise of the delivery of foodstuffs and with the prolongation of the armistice lead it to be feared that they are desirous of robbing Germany of the whole of her mercantile fleet. What, however, does freedom of the seas represent for us if we have no ships to sail upon them? How can we bring our importation and exportation into line with our economic requirements if, for this purpose, we have only foreign tonnage to use, which may possibly be only unwillingly lent to us by other nations at profiteering prices. If it be desired to compel Germany, without a mercantile fleet, to enter the League of Nations, this would represent a violent subversion of her economic development, and such a thing could not be done without cramping convulsions which would continually constitute a threat to general peace."

Wants Colonies Returned

"And just as little could Germany enter the League of Nations without colonies as without a mercantile fleet. According to Mr. Wilson's program, colonial questions are to find a broad-minded and absolutely impartial settlement. In the sense of that program we await the handing back of our colonial possessions which we have had taken from us, partly in contravention of international treaties and partly under threatbare pretexts. We are prepared to negotiate regarding the cession of this or that colony, but only as the legitimate owners. Future colonial policy is to be one of more humane treatment of the natives. In this direction—we must admit—we have made mistakes. The activity of the missions which Germany formerly had, and which have unfortunately been severely reduced by the war, must, in the interests of the natives, be assured. In this connection we agree with the idea of international control over the tropical colonies, under the condition that all colonial powers are subject to it, and that Germany takes a proportionate part in the administration and in the products of the colonies."

"Whilst our colonies are being seized despite our strong protests, we are at the same time called upon to lose valuable portions of our imperial territory. This refers mainly to Alsace-Lorraine, whose recapture was the fruit of our victory and the symbol of German unity. You know that President Wilson made the demand: 'The injustice which Germany committed in 1871 by the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine is to be made good.' From the standpoint of new international morality, according to which peoples, in the games of the powers, are not to be pushed about like pawns, it was unjust to dispose of Alsace-Lorraine without taking into consideration its own will, and even without consideration of the frontiers of language. I will not here refer to the previous injustice which was done to the German Nation. I accept Mr. Wilson's standpoint, because it refers to the right of the present population of Alsace-Lorraine."

"But violence is done to this right when, now, the French authorities in occupation are treating the country as a definitely conquered one, and drive out or imprison all persons in whom they see a hindrance to their imperialistic plans, and when they commence forcibly to interfere with the natural claims of the people with respect to their language by compulsorily Gallicizing their mode of speech. The Peace Conference has not yet set its seal on the fate of Alsace-Lorraine. Alsace-Lorraine is still guided by the

way of the law of the Empire, and we are taking steps for the right of Alsace-Lorraine to provide that her voice may be heard as to whether she is desirous of becoming a French department or a German state colony, or whether she prefers autonomy or full independence. Germany will not believe that Europe is founded on justice until the solemn approval of the whole of the people of Alsace-Lorraine has been given to the peace article, and her future is strengthened by it."

The Law of the Stronger

"If the treatment of imperial territory goes beyond the peace program agreed to, then the French plan of uniting the Prussian Saar region, or the Bavarian Palatinate, to Alsace-Lorraine is an imperialistic violence which must be as sharply criticized as the former plans of German Chauvinists for annexing the Longwy and Briey basins to the Empire. The historic foundation of the argument which the French put forward for the robbery of the Saar region is too weak to be worth the trouble of contradiction. In truth, the only concern of the French is the mineral wealth in coal of the Saar basin, just as formerly the only concern of the German Imperialists was the mineral wealth of the Briey basin. Should such reasons prevail at the Peace Conference, then one must give up all hope of bringing about the ennoblement of international relations. The wealth of this earth will then ever and again move from hand to hand, according to the law of the stronger, as the booty of might."

"Whoever is impartial must admit that France has a political interest in every weakening of Germany, so long as both great nations consider each other mutually as hereditary enemies, and therefore stand opposed to each other armed to the teeth. Such a feeling between us and our neighbors the world cannot allow forever to remain. The Peace Conference will have as its task the creation of guarantees which show such a state of things to be senseless. Only let them not find such guarantees by wresting away from imperial territory such land as belongs to its vital members."

"You know what ideas are spread, with such suspicious zeal, in the Rhenish and Westfalian regions—the setting up of an independent republic which would soon come under French leadership, after the French and Belgian frontiers had been pushed forward into German territory. . . . True Germans and upright partisans of the State become victims of dangerous schemes against which I, in the interests of German foreign policy, must most emphatically utter a warning."

ECONOMIC BASIS FOR
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Christo Vasilakaki, who represents Mitylene in the Greek Parliament, and who, in the course of his career, has acted as Governor of both Crete and the Cyclades, and was for 10 years director of the Bank of Athens, talked with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor after the recent Greek-Armenian demonstration in Trafalgar Square, and took the occasion to develop his views on the question of the League of Nations.

As he showed in his speech to a mass meeting of Greeks in Carnegie Hall, New York, last autumn, when visiting the United States as a delegate of the Central Committee of Undeclared Greeks, Mr. Vasilakaki is an ardent advocate of the cause of democracy of which he claims that Hellenism is the mother—and he takes a wide and practical view of the new era of cooperation between peoples which he believes is dawning upon the world.

"A moral basis for a League of Nations composed of democratic peoples is not enough," he said. "Unless it has the means of rendering itself economically independent, the league cannot be lasting. Hence a common economic basis for its membership must be devised. Nations, like individuals, have distinctive capacities, and distinctive endowments, and the great need is for a scheme of distribution of labor which will enable each to make its particular contribution to the whole, and, in return, to satisfy its needs from the common store."

"The new era, in fact, should be the era of international regulation; and by that I do not mean the era of either free trade or protection. Free trade means anarchy, and protection means the right of the stronger, and both systems are bankrupt. The system of the future must be that of the regulation of imports and exports."

"This will necessarily involve a uniform metric and monetary system, while freights will also have to be regulated internationally, and labor questions must be similarly dealt with, seeing that without a contented proletariat, world peace is an impossibility. Nor would all this mean the hampering of legitimate individual initiative. The King of England is prevented from being an autocrat, and the President of the United States is prevented from being a dictator, and similar limitations must be imposed upon private individuals in the economic realm."

"Actually, the economic and political bases of a system are identical. The accumulation of money leads to political autocracy; hence the accumulation of money in the hands of one individual must be prevented just as is the arrogation of political rights by one man, or by the few."

"I do not claim," Mr. Vasilakaki added, "that this scheme of international regulation should, or could, be adopted forthwith. What I would urge is its gradual application by a permanent parliament of the League of Nations. This body would gradually strike the balance between the interests involved, and would eventually arrive at the arrangement most advantageous to all. The goal would be by no means easy of attainment, of course; but then anything worth having is worth striving for."

VICTORIA'S FIGHT
FOR PROHIBITION

Greater Progress Expected—Reduction of Alcoholic Strength Move to Anticipate Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—With the arrival in Australia of Mr. Tennyson Smith, temperance organizer, the movement for prohibition in the Commonwealth is likely to show greater progress. While on the one hand the coming of peace takes away a most useful war-cry, on the other hand the tremendous progress made in Canada and the United States is a profound object lesson. Moreover New Zealand is about to vote on the prohibition issue.

Mr. Tennyson Smith, who has twice visited Australia, has been at work in Canada and the United States for three years, and was one of the prominent men in the Quebec campaign. Two years ago he was invited to visit Australia by temperance organizations and is now acting on that invitation. He is confident that Australia is on the eve of a mighty prohibition movement.

The necessity for reducing the liquor bill in Australia may be gauged by figures prepared by Mr. J. B. Trivett, New South Wales government statistician. He states that during the year ended June 30, 1918, £7,218,000 was spent on intoxicating liquor in that State, representing £3 16s. 3d. a head of the population. This represents an increase over the previous year of £551,000.

Probably the agitation in New South Wales and Victoria for the reduction in the alcoholic strength of liquor may be a move to anticipate prohibition arguments or to placate the mild section of the temperance party. In New South Wales a bill has been drafted by the government for submission to the other states of Australia. This follows an agreement at the last premiers' conference that in the interests of the community it was desirable to reduce the alcoholic strength of beer and spirits. The bill drafted by New South Wales provides that the alcoholic strength of beer shall be immediately reduced to 8 per cent proof spirit for two years, followed by a further reduction to 7 per cent for three years, after which the strength will be brought down to 6 per cent. A second bill will reduce the alcoholic strength of wines. Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, New South Wales Minister for Health, who drafted the first bill, is now visiting the other states. Victoria will probably fall into line with New South Wales in regard to the general ideas of the measure.

A conference of the Federated Brewers Association of Australia has considered the proposed reduction in the alcoholic strength of beer and is understood to have approved of the proposal, while recognizing that uniformity, owing to conditions of carriage and climate, will not be easily attained.



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REPRESENTATION IN RHODE ISLAND

League for Democracy of State
Would Equalize Distribution
of Membership in the Two
Branches of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — One of the reforms which the Rhode Island League for Democracy will endeavor to put into force is representation in the state Legislature according to population. The constitution requires that each town must have at least one member in the House of 100 members, and that no city shall have more than one-fourth of the total membership. There are 39 towns and cities in the State, and 15 of these have each a population less than one-half the House ratio. It is pointed out that instead of 15 members these towns properly should have four. Eleven towns have each a population between a half ratio and a ratio and a half. Twelve members are assigned to these instead of 10, their proper representation by population. There are seven large towns and six cities to which properly 86 members should be allotted, but, owing to the limitations already mentioned, 73 members only are assigned. This loss really largely falls on the city of Providence, which by constitution is limited to 25 members, though its population entitles it to 41, a discrimination against urban interests, according to the league.

The Senate is made up of a member from each of the 39 towns and cities. Twenty-five of these fall below the half ratio and should have by population five members only. Eight towns have populations between the half ratio and a ratio and a half, and should have six instead of eight members. The six remaining districts of large population should have 25 senators in place of the six allotted by constitution.

The six cities unitedly have 71 per cent of the whole population. They should have, in the belief of the league, 71 of the 100 House members and 28 of the 39 senators. In fact they have 57 members in the House, a bare majority, and six in the Senate, or 15 per cent of the whole. By contrast the six smallest towns have a combined 1 per cent of the whole population of the State and yet are represented by six members in each House. The city of population which by constitution is restricted to one member in the Senate and 25 in the House, should by population have 16 in the Senate and 41 in the House.

By taking into account the towns of smallest population, the majority in each house is theoretically controlled by 7.6 per cent of the population in the Senate and 37 per cent in the House. If both houses met in joint session for any purpose, the 32 smallest towns, containing 26 per cent of the population of the State, could cast 72 out of the 139 votes of the grand committee.

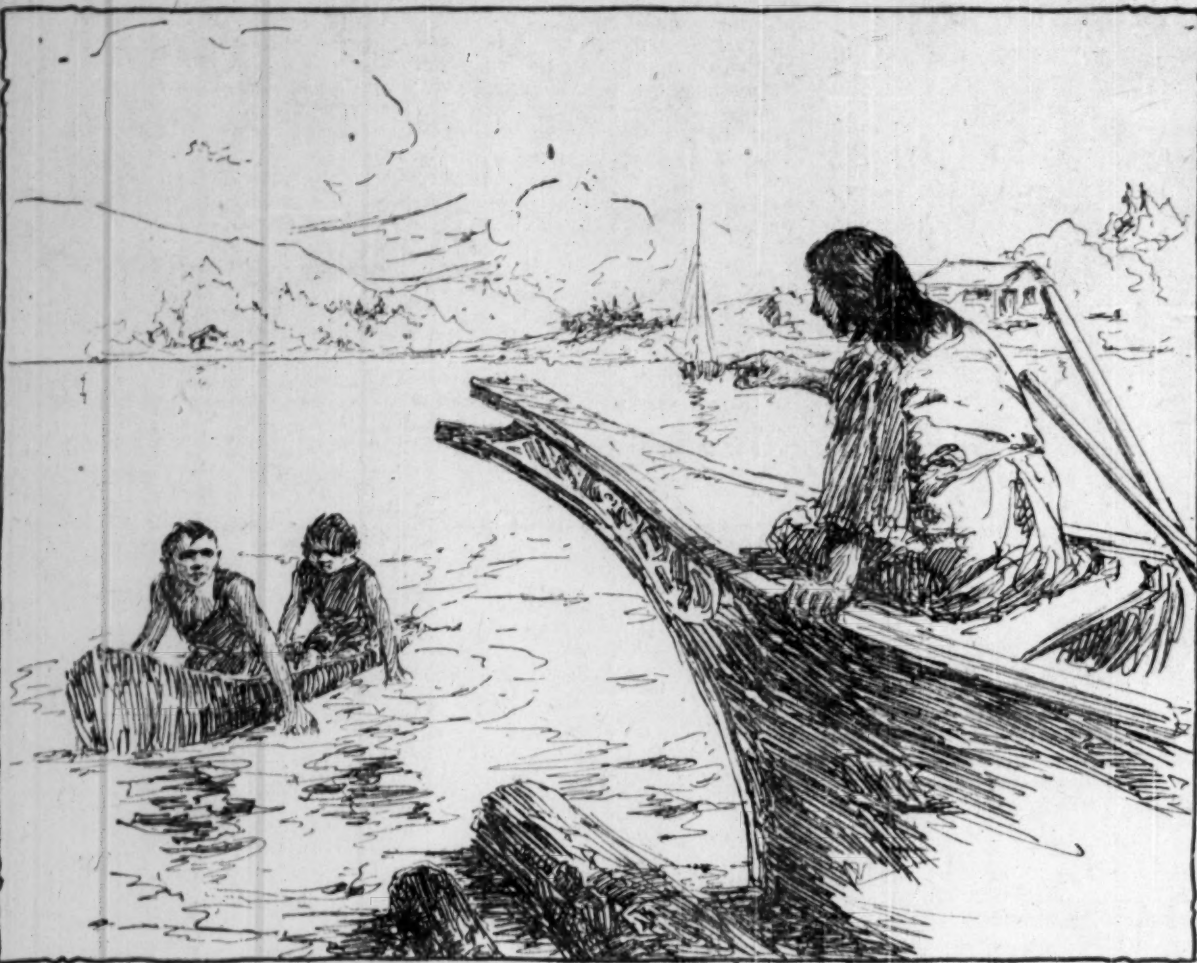
FIRE PREVENTION IN NATIONAL FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — In the language of a forestry official, "The United States has quit fooling with those who can't or won't understand conservation policies and who insist on burning up timber, stealing forage, illegally killing fish and game on the national forests, or otherwise violating the laws." This hint follows a week's conference of forest rangers and others in this city preparatory to putting into effect a comprehensive and thorough system of fire prevention in the California forests during the coming summer.

FIRST AID LESSONS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The American Red Cross has announced that first aid instruction for public school children is to be introduced under the supervision of the society in schools throughout the United States.



Teaching the young idea how to paddle

THE TRAINING OF CANOE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Out from the west coast city and down the harbor, with the smell of salt and seaweed in the air. Across the harbor mouth to a sandy foreshore, where stranded sawlogs lay, and beach-combing crows stalked insect amid the windrows of kelp and drift. Sand and pebbles gave irregular place to beach grass, hiding salt marsh, and that in turn to salmon berry and button berry bramble with an heavy underbrush of sal-lal. This was but the advance guard before the higher growth of maple and poplar behind, itself presently to be displaced by the dark and tangled spires of fir and cedar ascending and dying out in the indeterminate color haze of a forested hillside whose terminal forefoot, fir clothed, lay distant and sunnily blue above the still water of the upper harbor.

Far up the shore one made out a beached canoe, a couple of moored fishing boats of the familiar Columbia River type, and a shack or so on the edge of the wooded foreshore. In the slackwater quietness of late afternoon, the call of a crow or the "quawk" of a startled heron sounded surprisingly. One listens, too, for in this mid-afternoon stillness one expects to hear almost anything ordinarily silent make a sound of some sort, and there's an expectant curiosity as to what it is likely to be.

Of course, there's more or less of a running ripple along the water's edge, and the faintest ripple of wind. The regular sleepy "chunk-a-lunk" of the oars in the rowlocks isn't reckoned as a sound; that's merely part of the mechanism of getting about. Still when it stops, and the boat drifts a bit, there's an expectancy of something else to take its place. It's then the cry of a gull—though they're mostly silent at such a time—the rattle of a kingfisher, or the "churr" of a woodpecker from the distant shore sound desperately interesting.

Down the channel came an Indian canoe, bound for the open bay. Its high prow rose and reached forward with an indefinable suggestion of life, almost birdlike though grotesquely strong. But one noted the even-timed, powerful yet effortless swing, reach, dip, clear, swing and reach of the paddlers, four to a side, whose timed union sent the canoe flying through the water with a bone in its teeth.

"Those boys will keep that gait up

for a few miles. They're skookum paddlers, hiyu tye canin swashes all right," remarked the companion and cicerone of the afternoon, gazing with an appraising eye upon their passing. "Ever see any war canoe races at the public holiday sports, Dominion Day and such like?"

"That's one bunch of races that can't be fixed; for that's where they paddle for the glory of the tribe and its own particular totem. And I believe there's some paddlers training up there, too," he broke off.

Drifting up shore with the turn of the tide we had come nearly abreast of the canoe earlier noted. Quietly upon its bows sat an Indian woman—"skookum klutch"—interestedly overlooking a couple of Indian boys—"tenass siwashes"—in very sagging bathing suits, a fashion clearly borrowed from white compeers across the harbor. Just beyond shallow water, they balanced for a moment precariously in a thin shell dug-out of cedar, barely wide enough to hold them, its stern with their weight fairly under water. The next instant it turned quietly, and both boys in a calm and matter-of-fact way went into the water, to reappear a moment later with scarcely a splutter. In a business-like way, in a stroke or two, they recovered their cockleshell, and with one swimming single handed and towing it, they reached shallow water. Upping the miniature canoe to empty it of water, they set it on an even keel, and, with a grave smile receiving some emphatic counsel from the woman on the canoe ashore, they reembarkeed.

Squatting on their knees, bodies still, arms spread and moving in unison, their hands serving as paddles, they traveled a score of yards or so,

and then, turning to come about, again lost balance and went overboard. With a cheerful intentness as before, they swam, towing and pushing their practice shell, into the shore water, and again emptied, relaunched it, and reembarkeed for another attempt. My friend, acquainted with coast dialects, exchanged conversational interrogation and response with the three, between alternations of manual navigation and natation.

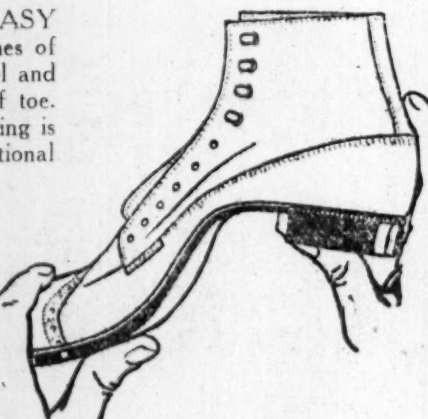
"It's so," he said, as in leisure we watched and appraised successive attempts of the boys to balance, paddle and maneuver with their hands. "That's the way the prize paddlers of the village are trained. It's all quite apart from the regular day's work in the family dugout. That smaller boy is nine years old, and he's getting his first lesson from the older one, who's 14. The older one's been training for five years now, and he's just been picked for the regular practice crew, and he'll train on that for five years more, and maybe picked meantime as a tye canoe-man."

"First it's balance and maneuvering power in just those little cedar shells that tip over if you wink in 'em. They keep that up till they can keep afloat, balanced, and able to paddle with speed and go about in 'em. Then they get a tryout in regular war canoes in four, six and 12 paddled crews, and regular practice odd times under some skookum siwash steersman, who's likely in his time paddled clear from Juneau to Tillamook light. And it's from those boys as they prove up that the crew's finally picked to dig water for the honor of the village totem at Steveston or Westminster on Dominion Day, or Port Angeles or Bellingham on Fourth of July, or a little later on, anywhere else where there's a county fair close enough to water that'll float racing canoes on."

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AMERICANIZATION PLANS DISCUSSED

Representatives of Different Nations
at Cambridge, Massachusetts,
Meeting Give Their
Ideas on the Way to Proceed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — "Our aim is to Americanize the 7000 non-English speaking population of Cambridge," explained Alexander H. Bill, of the City Council committee on Americanization, to 25 men and women who had assembled upon the committee's invitation, "and we would like to hear your ideas upon the way to proceed." It was the second meeting of the committee and the attendance reflected a stronger interest in the subject than was manifested at the first.

The meeting went to an adjournment without reaching conclusions, yet in that room it was felt that a process of Americanization had been going on. Men of different nations and races found they could laugh in common, had ideals in common and could differ good-naturedly. It was proposed that a public forum upon Americanization be held in a large building or in the open to get a wider discussion, and this may be done. In the meantime new classes are being organized in Cambridge to teach English and are being patronized to teaching capacity. One group of 14 Spaniards who arrived one day were in a class the following evening. Cambridge is on the way.

Virtually every considerable group of the alien population of Cambridge was represented by members of their race who had "arrived," so far as Americanization is concerned, and so could speak intelligently for this country and sympathetically for the alien.

The first collision of ideas occurred over the statement by M. E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools, that a bill in the Massachusetts Legislature would make it compulsory for every person in the State up to 45 years old to read and speak the English language. Mr. Fitzgerald also gave information about the classes now being conducted in Cambridge for the alien. Employers, he said, are cooperating, some to the extent of allowing the employees time off from work, with pay, to study English. He was emphatic in his opinion that only trained teachers should teach the alien, that volunteers, however well-intentioned, are not qualified. In this latter opinion he had the approval of the assembly.

Daniel Evans, a professor in Andover Theological Seminary, questioned the value of compulsion, especially for persons 45 years old. "What is Americanization?" he asked. "It is far more than learning to read and write English. Right ideas can be conveyed in any language, and we

ought to be interested in getting right ideas into the foreign-born." Others expressed the same general opinion. Edward Cohen, a real estate dealer, who declared that "the day I took out my citizenship papers I was the proudest man in the world," approved of teaching English to aliens because it would open a line of communication. "We have differences because we don't understand one another," he stated. "But don't stop at that. Let us make the United States such a good country to live in and work in that everybody will want to know our language. This means more than some native Americans seem to think. It means fair wages, honest government, good neighborliness. We won't have industrial peace if employers do not treat their employees right, nor social justice if an American family moves out of a neighborhood when some foreign-born family moves in. The American idea is justice, social sympathy, brotherhood, all of which are included in Americanization."

MEDALS AWARDED BY GENERAL PERSHING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — General Pershing has awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to six officials of the American Government for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. They are Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board; Paul D. Cravath, representative of the Treasury Department; George McFadden, representative in France of the War Trade Board; Dwight W. Morrow, member of the American Shipping Commission; L. H. Sherman, member of the American Inter-Allied Maritime Council, and Edward R. Stettinius, Special Assistant Secretary of War. General Pershing also cabled that he had bestowed medals upon 30 British, seven French and four Italian officers. The British officers included Gen. Henry Hughes Wilson of the general staff.

FRANCO-AMERICAN OBSERVANCE FAVORED

NEW YORK, New York — Governors of 12 states — Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming — have thus far endorsed the plan for a nation-wide Franco-American celebration on May 1 by the school children of the United States. "To establish a foundation of friendship between the growing generations of the two republics," it is announced by the American Committee for Devastated France. Messages are expected from the governors of every state and territory.

Myron T. Herrick, formerly Ambassador to France and president of the committee, who originated the idea, expresses the belief that "everything possible should be done to promote understanding and sympathy between the two nations."

PENNSYLVANIA DRY MEASURE

Plan for a Prohibition Commissioner
With Large Powers
Embodied in Proposed Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania — Prohibition may be enforced in Pennsylvania by a prohibition commissioner, who will have eight deputies and be empowered to issue licenses to druggists and others who may handle liquors under the law, have the right to take samples and analyze them and to revoke licenses for violations.

This plan is embodied in a bill submitted to Gov. William C. Sproul and approved as far as its main features are concerned. It was drafted by John W. Vickerman, Representative of Allegheny County, floor leader for the dry in the lower house of the Legislature and the enforcing authority he provided for differs materially from that sought to be established in the Fox bill, presented by a Philadelphia member as the plan of the Anti-Saloon League.

It is understood at the capitol that the present intention is to amend the Fox bill so that it shall be the basic enforcement act, while the Vickerman bill will provide the means to carry out the dry law.

The Anti-Saloon League bill makes the Attorney-General the officer to issue the permits to druggists and others who would be authorized to sell liquor under regulations. This has not met with the approval of either the Governor or the Attorney-General. The Vickerman Bill will make no provisions regarding alcoholic content, and this is in line with the Governor's statement that he thought definition of what are intoxicating liquors should be left to Congress.

Under the proposed bill enforcement would be placed in sole charge of the prohibition commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor by the first of next year, and to receive a salary of \$6500 a year. The commissioner, with approval of the Governor, would name eight deputies at \$3000 a year and give each a district. Each district would have an official center.

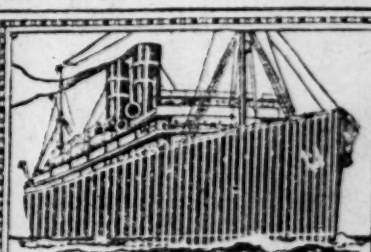
SUNDAY QUESTION POSTPONED

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Reference to the next Legislature has been reported by the Committee on Legal Affairs in the House on the petition which asked that Jews be allowed to do business on Sunday.

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MUSIC

The Week in Philadelphia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

The music Dr. Stokowski finally chose to play to the legislators at Harrisburg, to show what the Philadelphia Orchestra would do on Sundays if the "blue law" of 1794 were amended to permit, was this: Weber's "Freischütz" overture; Tschakowsky's "Nutcracker" suite; "Meditation" from Massenet's "Thais"; the violin solo played by the concertmaster, Dr. Thaddeus Rich; Handel's "Largo"; Tschakowsky's "Marche Slave." The men all played as though their lives depended on it, and the House of Representatives, crowded with lawmakers, diplomats pro and con, and a fortunate few of the public at large, was in breathless hush to listen. The music came with its soothing influence at the end of two and a half hours of heated disputation. One of the most telling statements in behalf of the music was that of Dr. Mockridge of St. James Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and William A. Brady, the well-known New York theatrical manager, delivered a forceful plea in behalf of moving pictures. The consensus of opinion seems to be that in spite of the beautiful music and the oral eloquence of the protagonists of a liberal Sunday the so-called "Sabbatarians" who defend the accepted order of things will have their way, and Mozart, Beethoven, Gounod, or Tschakowsky will continue to be moral in a church and immoral in an auditorium on Sunday in Philadelphia.

Geraldine Farrar made an excellent impression—her best of the season—in Xavier Leroux's "La Reine Flammette," produced for the first time in Philadelphia by the Metropolitan Opera Company. She presented a gorgeous picture in some of the most sumptuous apparel ever donned by a prima donna. The quality of her singing was much better than it has been in other recent appearances. The audience received the opera with much favor, finding that its melodies impose upon an inconsiderable tax upon the musical intelligence. So thin at times is the thread of the instrumentation that the score has very much the character of an extended obbligato, but Leroux in his own light and gracious vein is deft and facile. Hipolito Lazaro was Danfelo, and though in costume and make-up he was an insignificant hero, and his acting was indifferent, his voice was controlled with taste and refinement. Leon Rothler's impersonation of the Cardinal suggested the sinister figure of Scarpia in "Tosca" and Adama-Diour's fine histrionic instincts had limited scope in the rôle of Giorgio d'Asi, the ambitious Prince Consort to whom Flammette is unhappily wedded.

The sudden departure of Mme. Melba for England, because of a family emergency, gave Reinold Werrenrath a chance to appear as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the young American baritone utilized the opportunity to the utmost advantage. He sang an aria, "Aprite un po'," from Mozart's "Figaro" and "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Hérodiade." All was done with consummate artistic feeling, an utter absence of self-exploitation, a rounded smoothness of vocalization and thoughtful insight into the message of the text that combined to make a fortunate impression. The symphony Mr. Rahaud chose was that of Saint-Saëns in a minor (the second) and Rimsky-Korsakov's "Sadko" and Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" overture appeared upon the lively and diversified program. It was the final concert in the local series of five. Mr. Long's oboe throughout the evening was delectable to hear.

Dr. Stokowski was unable to lead the Philadelphia Orchestra at the Friday afternoon concert and Dr. Thaddeus Rich conducted. It was what the schoolboy calls a "stunt" for the notice was so short that there was no rehearsal, and Josef Hofmann was the pianist. First came the Berlioz "Le Carnaval Romain" overture, then Hofmann with the Liszt E flat concerto, and finally the second symphony of Brahms in D major. Emil Schmidt moved to the desk of the concertmaster in Dr. Rich's place. How strange it seems that the melodious symphony of Brahms seemed a turgid and viscous cacophony to critical ears in 1878. Hofmann rose grandly to the heights of the Liszt concerto; his playing was greater than the music. It seemed fortunate once more that the work is in a single movement: Mr. Hofmann could develop his musical philosophy without those disruptive interpolations of applause that bring one back from the world of the spirit to this too solid flesh with disconcerting suddenness.

Of course the pianist's execution said the last word in technique, and one felt always the elastic corroboration behind the manual cunning. It is such a relief to find nothing done "for show," and an absence of that advertising virtuosity that seems to regard the long trills that occur in the latter part of the concerto seemed to proceed from an inexhaustible reservoir of digital resiliency, yet they were not merely exhibitive. Liszt may have meant them for display; Hofmann redeemed them to the uses of interpretative sincerity.

St. Louis Notes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The regular Symphony program, given Friday afternoon, March 21, and repeated as usual Saturday evening, closed the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra's season. There were 15 pairs of regular and 20 popular concerts. This enumeration does not of course include the occasional playing of the orchestra about town or out of town. At the present moment the orchestra is giving a short series of educational programs in the high schools. These concerts have been extremely successful and doubtless will be continued hereafter. For

a fee of 15 cents the pupils are enabled to hear a program of quite the first class. In this wise there is being developed in the hearts of the young students a love of good music and of the orchestra, which augurs well for the future of American music—a consideration of no little importance.

The final Symphony program of the season consisted of Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, that great eclogue in tone; Dukas' "L'Apprenti Sorcier"; Rimsky-Korsakov's "Capriccio Espagnol," a virtuoso work for the orchestra; and Louis Grasseure, baritone, who interpreted Massenet's "Vision Fugitive" from "Hérodiade" and the program to "Paganini"—surely a program to meet all tastes. In the virtuoso numbers the orchestra played magnificently. Mr. Zach leading with something of impulse and verve. The soloist, who sings delightfully, suffered at times complete immersion; more is the pity, too, because his numbers are masterpieces of vocal literature. This orchestra is not yet a distinguished accompanist.

In the intermission, the Mayor of St. Louis harangued the audience in the interest of the orchestra. More men will be added, thus restoring the fine tone and fine balance of two years ago. Kreisler, Rachmaninoff, Albert Spalding, and possibly Jascha Heifetz, are among the soloists promised for next year.

The two most important works given on the Sunday "pop" program were the tone poem, "Finlandia," Sibelius, and the "Comedy Overture on Negro Themes," by Morgan, were in their way quite as important. They were sung by Minerva Komenarski, a young contralto of great promise.

Jascha Heifetz gave a recital at the Odeon Monday evening, March 17. The sonata by Tartini was welcome, but we could have wished for something else than the threadbare concerto of Mendelssohn. It was, of course, extraordinary played and the audience was astonished at the speed of the last movement. It is difficult to give assent to the andante cantabile from the Tschakowsky string quartet, arranged by Auer. As a solo it is merely pleasing; in its original quartet form it is entrancing. The Paganini caprices were marvelous, and "La ronde des Lutins," by Bazzini, fairly dazzled the listener. One does not know which to admire the more, Heifetz's command of the bow or his impeccable fingering of the strings. André Benoit's accompaniments were of the highest order.

Music in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Interest in the nineteenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was divided between a well-tried and well-liked artist of the occasion and an unheard and unknown new composition. The artist was Harold Bauer, a pianist admired both by casual and professional hearers, who played the Beethoven "Emperor" concerto. The new work, by Edward Burlingame Hill, of Boston, was entitled "Stevensiana," a set of four pieces after poems in Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses"—march, lullaby, "The Land of Nod," scherzo "Where Go the Boats," and "The Unseen Playmate."

Mr. Bauer, as is his wont, blended the piano part into the orchestra, becoming another member of the band. The customary fluidity and precision of his technique were in evidence; the usual impeccable and authoritative mastery of the music fulfilled expectation. Perhaps with all these things making for a satisfactory performance, it were captious to long for more verve and fire. Such a long-

ing, however, persisted in sneaking in. Mr. Rahaud made Mr. Hill's music race and flow, soar and float, for like all else that he does he had given it thorough study, consequently the four pieces were pleasant to listen to. They are compactly written, touched with humor, and well suggest the child's point of view. Only a few incorrigibly adult touches jarred, such as the sentimentalism of "The Unseen Playmate," a bit of which also crept into the scherzo. A child is many things, but he is not sentimental. The lullaby is full of admirable childish fancies with no bogey of adult nightmare. The march also was pure childhood, although a suspicion persists that Mr. Hill owes a slight debt to Gabriel Pierné. All children are not gentle, but all Stevensons are, and likewise so are Mr. Hill's. Good music this, worthy a place on any program.

Fauré's prelude to "Pénélope," large and serene in conception, was heard for the first time in Boston, and was apparently liked. The selection from Berlioz's dramatic symphony "Romeo and Juliet," opus 17, gave the impression of being far more theatrical than dramatic.

On the afternoon of Sunday, March 23, Mme. Schumann-Heink drew a capacity audience of her faithful followers, who loudly applauded all that she sang. Remembering the wonderful performance of the Schubert "Frauenliebe" cycle, which she did in Boston a few years ago, one could not help but sigh ruefully at some of the trash she sang on this occasion. The singer was under a considerable debt to Frank La Forge, her accompanist, for his part in each song. Sharing the program was Charles Carver, a young bass singer, with a voice of power and promise.

On the evening of the same day John O'Sullivan, a tenor of the Chicago Opera Company, sang an assortment of songs marred by inability to keep the proper pitch. His program was shared by Hazel Clark, a violinist who played with much feeling and exact intonation.

Other recitals of the week were given by Miss Perels Cox, who played a most interesting program of piano music, the chief points of which to admire were the "First Suite," by Helen Hope Kirk, and two short pieces by Scriabin, and by Alexander Blackman, a young violinist who lacks at times subtlety, smoothness, and correct intonation.

MICHIGAN DRY LAW STRENGTHENED

LANSING, Michigan—The Michigan Legislature has passed an amendment to the Prohibition Enforcement Act designed to stop the gaps left in the dry law when the Supreme Court recently nullified the Search and Seizure Act. It is provided that it shall be unlawful for any person to import, sell, transport, deliver or receive or have liquor in his possession except in the case of druggists or others specifically exempted. All buildings or containers except private residences are subject to search under the new law, which provides a penalty of \$1000 fine or one year's imprisonment for violation.

TANK TO SCALE PEAK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Pike's Peak will be ascended by a battle tank as an advertising feature of the Victory Liberty Loan before the loan opens. J. M. Morley, publicity director of the loan organization of the Kansas City district, asked authority from the Treasury to have the tank now at Kansas City make the ascent, and the permission was given.

COURSE IN CIVICS ATTRACTING ALIENS

Increasing Movement for United States Citizenship Revealed in Demands Upon Educational Facilities in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Marked indication of an awakening of the alien population of the United States to the value of citizenship is being clearly revealed in Massachusetts in the constantly increasing demand for registration in the course of civics for naturalization conducted by the Department of University Extension, State Board of Education.

Though classes in this course were inaugurated about two years ago it was not until war conditions and Americanization work came into existence that the alien population began to fully realize the disadvantages of continuing allegiance to the countries from which they came. The demand for the course immediately enlivened, and agents of the department say that there is every prospect of a general movement for naturalization among eligible aliens.

At the present time the department has issued 71 certificates to aliens who have completed the course, and a class of 40 men among the Jewish population of Chelsea is taking it. Other classes are in the process of formation in other places and there is every probability that before the year is ended several hundred prospective American citizens will have taken the course and be well on the way toward fulfillment of their aim.

The only requirement for admission to these classes is ability to read intelligently an American newspaper. The course deals only with the constituent functions of government, and is admittedly narrow and technical, but it directly prepares him for the examination the candidate for citizenship will meet when he goes before the naturalization authorities and the federal court.

In offering this course to aliens the department says: "The best gift America gives to the immigrant is the privilege of her citizenship. This gift will be more valuable after the war than ever before. All those seeking citizenship by naturalization will need better preparation for the responsibilities and duties of this citizenship because of the new America which the war has created."

The matters treated are the history of the United States with the contributions of the immigrants to this history, methods, and procedure in naturalization, city and town government, state government, national govern-

ment and duties and responsibilities of American citizenship.

"This course renders two services to the student," says the department; "it gives him a knowledge of the procedure of naturalization, and the important facts regarding our American government and history. It meets the requirement of the United States naturalization examiners, who are responsible for the examination of those who apply for naturalization. The course has been prepared in close cooperation with the representatives of the United States Bureau of Naturalization. The naturalization examiners in this district are thoroughly familiar with the course, and have given it their approval. They recognize as evidence of preparation for examination the certificate which the State issues to all those who satisfactorily complete the course."

MISS CARNEGIE GIVES SHIP A SET OF COLORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Strathmore, the sixth ship within a year to slide down the ways of the Downey Shipbuilding plant into New York Harbor, was christened at its launching by Miss Margaret Carnegie, daughter of Andrew Carnegie, who presented the ship, the Scottish name of which she selected, with a complete set of colors. Charles M. Schwab delivered an address on industrial democracy.

HEALTH INSURANCE ISSUE IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—From all present indications, compulsory health insurance legislation has gone as far as it will go in this session of the New York Legislature. The Davenport Bill will probably stay where it is, in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

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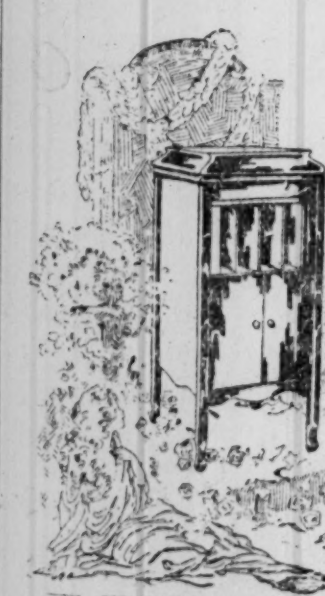
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PARADE HELD OF JITNEY BUS MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—One of the most unique parades ever held in the city was that of 94 jitney-bus men in their cars, as a demonstration of their protest against the bill now pending in the Legislature which will restrict them materially. The bill calls for a bond of \$5000.

Most of the larger bus men will be able to obtain bonds in that sum, but the smaller car owners are protesting. The jitneys paraded over the principal streets of the city.

The chief of the traffic bureau of the police department states that 60 per cent of Bridgeport's public service vehicle riders are patrons of the jitney buses.

MITCHELL MEMORIAL PLANNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Mitchell Memorial Committee has proposed that the lower Central Park reservoir be converted into a place of public recreation in which a monument in honor of John Purroy Mitchell, Mayor of this city from 1914 to 1918, could be erected by popular subscription as a gift to the city.

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UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BRIGHT OUTLOOK
FOR CALIFORNIA

Return of Coach Carl Zamlock
and Presence of Veteran
Pitchers and Catchers Makes
Prospects Bright for Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
BERKELEY, California.—Another successful baseball season seems probable at the University of California. Several factors contribute to this view. It is true that only a few of last year's winning team have returned, but these few are, with one exception, battery men, some of exceptional ability. A strong battery in college baseball is of first importance. The second promising factor is that while both the infield and outfield must be constructed anew, for these positions last year's winning freshman team has contributed an abundance of good material. And not the least is the return of Coach Carl Zamlock. California has never had a better baseball coach. Beginning here as an assistant coach in 1912, Zamlock became full coach in 1916. Last year his place was taken by Claire Goodwin '14, while Zamlock coached army baseball of the nineteenth division at Camp Travis, Texas, and later took charge of all athletics at the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco. Since 1911, when he began playing professional baseball, Zamlock has played in the Pacific Coast League, the Union Association, the American League, the International League, the Western League, and the Northwestern League. This year he will play with San Francisco in the Pacific Coast League. In the time that Zamlock has been here California has won six out of the seven series with Leland Stanford Junior University.

Veteran Battery Men

The fact that the returning veterans are battery men supplies excellent material just where it is needed. Harold Dexter '20, and M. C. Elworthy '20, behind the bat, and G. R. Ellison '20, O. A. Murchio '20, H. H. Trevelyan '20, and D. J. Morrow '21, in the box, would alone seem likely to insure another winning season. Dexter has been on winning freshman and varsity teams. He has just been appointed captain, replacing W. U. Hudson '19, who was not able to return from service in France. Dexter is steady, a good hitter, and has a wonderful arm for second base. He and Ellison will again probably be California's best combination. Ellison pitched most of the winning games against Stanford last year, striking out 19 in one, 11 in another, and holding his opponents to a third to two runs. He varies a fast ball with an occasional curve, and although at times somewhat wild, he usually emerges safely from the bases. Elworthy was a pinch hitter in the Stanford series last year; Murchio won the Stanford game, which he pitched. Curves, steadiness, and good generalship are his assets. Trevelyan, who pitched for his winning freshman team in '17, but was in the army last year, must also be reckoned as a contender in the big series.

The large number of candidates from last year's freshman team makes the problem of building an entirely new infield and outfield much easier. Most of these players are, however, in new positions. The outfield, in fact, is probably filled already with F. B. Champion, L. O. Meyers, and J. W. Butler in left, center, and right field, respectively. Champion played the outfield nicely last year. Meyers is close to a 10s runner, fast both on the bases and in the long outfield runs, and a hard hitter. He knocked two home runs in the Stanford freshman series last year. His speed led the coach to try him at shortstop, but more likely he will be kept in the outfield. Butler began this year unknown, but his hitting has marked him as one of the most dependable varsity players. Strong outfield players in reserve, including H. P. Cass '20, J. J. O'Connor Jr. '20, D. B. Crystal '20, G. A. Shepherd '20, and S. J. George '21. Shepherd played center field last year's varsity.

Infield Is Uncertain

The infield is less definite. So far Elmer Smith at first, J. S. Tehan at second, C. H. Lais at third, and R. G. Murray at shortstop, seem to be the best candidates. A. C. Anderson is a serious competitor for second. Except for Tehan and Anderson, who are 20 men, the infield comes from last year's freshman team. Smith and Murray have shown strength at the bat and speed in fielding. Murray especially was considered a slugger on his freshman team. Tehan knows the game and is a natural player, while Lais is steady, and a clean fielder, with a speedy arm for first. Anderson will at least be a utility man. Crystal, the outfielder, and A. E. Wilson '21, are in reserve for first, and A. C. White, last year's freshman pitcher, for third. Final decisions as to the infield lineup will rest upon the hitting ability that is shown.

In speed, pitching, fielding, and base running, the California team has much ability. The least certain question of importance remaining is batting strength. Smith, Murray, Butler, and Meyers have hit well so far. The other players will largely settle the batting question. But even so, Stanford is not likely to win this year's series, none of which California has lost since 1913.

The schedule as usual is limited largely to the Stanford series. The old number of three games, instead of the five of the past two series, has been restored, and the games will be played on April 19 at Stanford, April 25 at California, May 3 at Stanford.

Of the numerous preliminary games with strong Bay teams, the most important are four games scheduled with the Oakland team of the Pacific Coast League. No final championship contest will be held with a team from the northern branch of the Pacific Coast Conference, as it was decided at the annual meeting that the expenses incurred would not be warranted by the income from this sport.

Sixty-one candidates have been in training for the freshman team, and while no positions have been decided as yet, a strong freshman team seems assured. Coach F. Cozens believes that the material is fully up to standard. In the three years that the Stanford and California freshman teams have met, California has won all games. In short, the prospects for both varsity and freshman teams are good.

RASIN HEARD IN
BASEBALL SUIT

Former President of the Baltimore Federal League Club is
Witness in Washington Court

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Counsel for the Baltimore Federal League Baseball Club, in the trial of its suit against the American and National Leagues and others for damages, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law Friday succeeded in having read to the jury a newspaper interview in which B. Johnson, president of the American League, was quoted as saying that the "Feds would be fought until counted out."

The defense objected strenuously to the admission of this evidence, but was overruled. In the interview Johnson was represented as saying that the Federal League was a joke and had no money, no parks, and no players that amounted to anything. Counsel for the Baltimore Club claimed these statements indicated the existence of a conspiracy to libel the Baltimore Club.

Robert Garrett, a Baltimore banker, was the first witness Friday. He testified to investing \$1400 in the Baltimore Club. C. W. Rasin, formerly president of the Baltimore Club, testified he had no knowledge of the peace agreement between organized baseball and the Federal League until he was summoned to New York by the president of the Federals, who announced he and other leaders had agreed with organized baseball interests to quit. The witness said he asked what provision had been made for the Baltimore Club and learned that there was none. On cross-examination, G. W. Pepper, counsel for organized baseball interests, tried to show that Rasin not only knew of the appointment of a committee to close the peace pact but had made a motion that the committee be given power to act. The witness denied he had made such a motion. The court adjourned till Monday.

ALFREDO DE ORO
LEADS COPULOS

World's Professional Three-
Cushion Champion Takes First
Block of Challenge Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
DETROIT, Michigan.—Alfredo De Oro, world's professional three-cushion billiard champion, won the first block of 50 points in his 150-point match with Gus Copulos at the Recreation Billiard Theater here Thursday night, 50 points to 34 in 66 innings.

Through a run of four in the sixth inning, Copulos had an 8 to 7 lead at 10 innings; but De Oro, who was playing consistently at this stage, went into a lead with a similar run, and at this point of the game, showed one of his big scoring periods, by counting 10 points in five innings. He counted one in the fifteenth, another in the seventeenth and two in the fourteenth and sixteenth. Another heavy counting period was the three-inning game in which he totaled 11, getting a string of six in the fifty-second, a blank in the next inning and five in the fifty-fourth.

Copulos showed three runs of four during the contest; but was bothered by headline misses throughout, while on the other occasions he was missing by wide margins, especially toward the end of the match.

On the other hand, the champion appeared to have the ivory under perfect control, all of his misses being close ones and his wonderful accuracy of shots being manifest throughout. When he had to go in around a ball in the corner of the table to make his necessary three-cushions he appeared at his best.

Copulos also executed some difficult shots, his short-end table cannon on several occasions being applauded. The score:

Alfredo De Oro—50. High run—6. Innings—66. Average—.757.
Gus Copulos—34. High run—4. Innings—66. Average—.515.

SHOCKER TO RETURN SOON
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Urban Shocker, pitcher of the St. Louis American League Baseball Club, has written that he will sail from France April 1, and will be with the team when the season opens.

Detroit Electric
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330 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

FIFTEEN CONTESTS
FOR WILLIAMS NINE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—The schedule for the Williams College baseball team, which was announced Thursday, contains 15 games. The games with Amherst College will be played on May 30, when the teams meet here, and on June 17 at Amherst. The schedule follows:

April 19—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Williams; 26—Williams at Holy Cross.
May 2—Union College at Williams; 8—Colgate University at Williams; 10—Williams at West Point; 14—Williams at Harvard; 17—Bowdoin College at Williams; 21—Williams at Yale; 24—Williams at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; 30—Amherst College at Williams; 31—Holy Cross College at Williams.
June 2—Williams at Wesleyan; 17—Williams at Amherst; 19—University of Vermont at Williams; 21—Wesleyan University at Williams.

ATHLETIC FIELD TO
BE FINISHED SOON

STILLWATER, Oklahoma.—Work is being pushed on the baseball field, running track, and tennis court for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College athletes, and it is expected that they will be ready for use this spring. When the \$100,000 gymnasium-armory building was located on the south end of the old athletic field last fall it was necessary to move the grand stand and football gridiron farther north. The building now covers the south side of the track and a large part of the baseball diamond.

The new baseball field will be changed in direction. The catcher will face southeast. This arrangement will keep the sun from the eyes of all players, with the possible exception of the third baseman, late in the afternoon. The diamond will be graded, sloping in all directions from the pitcher's mound. The grand stand will face the first base line and the track will run between the grand stand and the diamond.

PLATT ADAMS WILL
COACH THE SOLDIERS

NEW YORK, New York.—Platt Adams, New York Athletic Club standing high and broad jumper, has been requested to act as trainer for the United States team which will compete in the inter-allied games at Paris, France, according to letters received by friends. He writes that Col. W. C. Johnson, chief athletic officer of the American expeditionary force, has requested his release from Y. M. C. A. athletic forces for this work. He hopes to begin coaching the American athletes within a few weeks.

PICKUPS

Richard Egan, formerly a member of the Boston Braves, is to manage the Tacoma team this summer.

The National Commission has awarded Outfielder T. R. Miller to the Boston National League Baseball Club.

Cy Falkenberg, former major-league pitcher, has signed to play with the Seattle Club of the Pacific Coast League this summer.

H. H. Hooper, captain and veteran right fielder of the Boston American League Baseball Club, has reported to Manager E. G. Barrow at Tampa, Florida.

With M. J. Shay coaching the Harvard freshman baseball candidates this spring under the direction of Coach Hugh Duffy of the varsity, the Crimson 1922 team should be a fine one.

President and Manager Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Nationals expects much from Outfielder Shotton this summer. Shotton is one of the fastest men on the bases in either league and is a splendid lead-off man.

Manager Bezdek of the Pittsburgh Nationals has secured Catcher Sweeney, formerly with the New York Americans. Sweeney was signed by the Toledo Club, and Pittsburgh gave Infielder Getz and some money for his release.

It looks as if the Washington Americans would not be able to get Outfielder David Robertson, formerly of the New York Giants, until after the major league season has started, as two National League clubs have refused to waiver on him. It is expected that before the season is well advanced these clubs will waiver, as Robertson has announced that the Washington Club is the only one he will play on.

LEOPOLD NAMED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—H. D. Leopold '20 has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania swimming team for next winter. He has been a member of the Red and Blue varsity swimming team for the past two years, and swims in the short distances and on the relay team.

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FIFTH HOCKEY
GAME TONIGHT

Seattle and Canadiens Play
Overtime Contest in World's
Series Without Either Scoring

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY STANDING
Won Lost Drawn P.C.
Seattle 2 1 1 466
Canadiens 1 2 1 333

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SEATTLE, Washington.—By agreement of Manager Muldoon of the Seattle team and Manager Kennedy of the Canadiens, the fifth game of the world's professional hockey championship series for the Stanley cup will be played tonight. It will be played under western rules, with seven men on a side.

The fourth game ended without a score, Wednesday night, after running eight minutes overtime. The game was a great battle from start to finish, although not so much an exhibition of fine hockey as it was of just hard playing. The players of both teams exerted every ounce of energy in them.

The Seattle team entered the game with two victories to one for the Canadiens, and in their fight to win the coveted third game seemed fairly to forget the fact that they were playing under eastern rules. The game was the roughest played so far, but rough not so much because of poor sportsmanship as because every one realized it would be crucial if Seattle won.

The crowd of 5000 fans remained seated the first three scoreless periods; but when the game went for extra time, the spectators could hold themselves still no longer, and remained on their feet for the rest of the game.

Unlike the other three games, there was no individual star. Every one of the 12 players, as well as the four substitutes, deserve the credit that went to make up what perhaps was the hardest-fought game of hockey ever played. The summary:

SEATTLE. CANADIENS
Foyston, W. F.W. Berliquet
Walker, E. W. Hall
Wilson, F. W. Hall
Rowe, C. W. Hall
Rickey, P. W. Hall
Holmes, G. W. Hall
Score—Seattle 0, Canadiens 0. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—three 20-minute periods, and one eight-minute overtime period.

HIGH FEE FOR MOTOR
TRUCKS IS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Increase of the fee for motor trucks having a capacity of more than five tons from \$3 to \$200 for each ton over five, is provided for in a measure urged by Col. William D. Sohler, chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, before the Committee on Roads and Bridges of the Massachusetts Legislature. He said that similar fees are in operation in several other states. "All road authorities," said Colonel Sohler, "appreciate the tremendous damage done to the roads by heavy trucks, and justice requires that if Massachusetts pursues its present policy of asking motor-vehicle owners to pay the damages wrought by them on the roads, at least the fees paid should be equitably proportioned."

SUITS ORDERED FOR
SOLDIER ATHLETES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An order for 500 suits for the track team of the American expeditionary force, which will represent the United States in the inter-allied championships to be held in May, was received today by Capt. J. L. Griffith, executive officer of the Committee on Training Camp Activities.

The suits will consist of blue trunks with red stripes down the sides and a white shirt with half inch red bands around the neck and arms and a red "U. S." on the breast. The suits will be shipped to France immediately.

MEURY NAMED CAPTAIN

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey.—Harold Meury '20, center on the Rutgers College basketball team this season, has been elected captain for next fall. Meury has played three years with the Scarlet team, and is one of the best basketball men developed at the local institution.

NEW SKATING RECORD

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (By The Associated Press).—Bergstrom set a new world's record Wednesday by skating 10 miles in 31m. 74s., which is 37s. faster than the record held by J. S. Johnson of Montreal, Canada.

Certified
THE NEW BUY-WORD

LACROSSE LIKED
AT PENNSYLVANIA

Large Squad Reports to C. H. Goldsmith, Who Has Coached Red and Blue Teams Sixteen Years Without Taking Pay

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Lacrosse is to be one of the biggest spring games of the year at the University of Pennsylvania. Never in the history of the sport at the Red and Blue has there been such enthusiasm shown as this year, says C. H. Goldsmith, who has coached the teams for the last 16 years. Coach Goldsmith, who was a star player at Pennsylvania in 1900-04, and captained the team in his last year, has coached through that long stretch without receiving any pay. He admires the game, and has been responsible for its uplift in Philadelphia and vicinity. For three months every year, Coach Goldsmith spends at least one hour a day with his lacrosse candidates at Franklin Field.

When Goldsmith first started the game at Pennsylvania, only a handful of candidates turned out, and even then it was necessary to invite them out specially. Now things are different. More than 70 candidates are trying for the 12 positions on the team this spring, and if Pennsylvania had better practice facilities, the chances are that Coach Goldsmith could muster more than 100 men without any trouble.

Coach Serves Without Pay

The annual appropriation for lacrosse has been small each year, and Coach Goldsmith has been obliged to work without salary. He never asked any; but if the sport was on a paying basis at the university, the athletic association would gladly allow so much a season as a reward for Goldsmith's faithful service. In point of service, he is the oldest coach at Pennsylvania.

In the long stretch that Goldsmith has been coaching lacrosse at Pennsylvania, no intercollegiate championship has been won. He admits this without a blush, and partly explains it by saying: "It has been my policy to teach the mass and not the team. In the past I have attempted to create a desire for lacrosse. I taught the game to the new men so that the sport would become popular. Now I believe it is firmly established, and I am going to pay more attention to the team part of the coaching."

Of the 70 or more candidates out, there are 11 men who have had lacrosse experience at the university prior to this season. The veterans include Capt. W. L. James '21, V. P. Hattimer '19, David Waxman '19, Marcus Frye Jr. '19, L. A. Strasser '19, W. B. Davis '19, Emmanuel Dreyfus '19, E. A. Weil '20, W. F. Schaub '21, Leo DeKorn '21, and H. F. Temple '20. Several of these men are football players, Hattimer having played a line position and Weil was a clever end, before he enrolled in the navy last fall. DeKorn is also a track star and when not engaged in playing lacrosse helps Coach Lawson Robertson in the distance runs. S. W. Kivist '21, another clever track athlete, is also seeking a position on the lacrosse team. He is also skilled in long distance running. W. H. Hopper Jr. '20, Penn's football end last fall, has turned out for lacrosse and Coach Goldsmith believes he will make good, although the sport is comparatively new to him.

Wrestler Prefers Lacrosse

L. Silverstein '22, one of Coach Goldsmith's leading candidates, recently caused a sensation at the university by throwing all the star wrestlers and then announcing that he preferred lacrosse to wrestling. He was invited to try for the mat team and took on the members of the varsity one after another. In the majority of the cases he threw the regulars without any exertion. Then Coach Matchett placed Silverstein on the wrestling team, hoping to have him compete in the intercollegiate championships at Pennsylvania State College, but Silverstein admitted that he had no desire to wrestle, but would try to gain a place on the lacrosse twelve. He comes from Washington and Jefferson College, where he played football and also engaged in several other branches of athletics.

Some of Coach Goldsmith's other promising candidates are: F. M. Rapoport '21, R. T. Smullen '22, J. W. Long '22, W. S. Shelly '22, P. A. Sobel '19, A. A. Flack '20, H. B. Cohen '22, V. D. Frey '20, R. A. Goodall '21, H. W. O'Neill '22, J. S. Scott '21, S. M. Draker '21, and H. C. Keith '21.

Coach Goldsmith is president of the Lacrosse Association at Pennsylvania and E. P. Campbell '19 manager and E. F. Scanlon '20 secretary and treasurer. In the absence of Manager Campbell Scanlon has announced an attractive schedule. The list consists

of nine games, several of which are new teams on the Red and Blue program. The complete schedule follows:

April 5—Crescent A. C. in New York; 12—Swarthmore College at Franklin Field; 26—Swarthmore College at Swarthmore.
May 3—Yale University at Franklin Field; 10—Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland; 17—Stevens Institute at Franklin Field; 23—Syracuse University at Syracuse, New York; 24—Hohart College at Geneva, New York; 31—Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

KINSELLA PLAYS
REID IN FINAL

Former Must Give the Latter a
Handicap of 11 Aces in Professional
Squash Tennis Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—W. A. Kinsella of the Squash Club, world's professional squash tennis champion, meets J. T. Reid of the Crescent Athletic Club this afternoon in the final match of the annual professional handicap squash tennis tournament. Kinsella is placed at minus 9 aces, while Reid plays from plus 2, so that in this match he will really receive a handicap of 11 aces.

Kinsella won his place in the final round Thursday by defeating Thomas Montgomery, unattached, in straight games, 15-9, 18-13, 15-9. Montgomery played from plus 5 aces, so that he really received 14 aces. This match was only a practice game for the champion, as he was never forced to extend himself. Montgomery has only recently been discharged from the United States Army, so that he was not in his best form.

Reid won his place in the final by defeating Frank LaFargue of the Yale Club in four fast games, 15-3, 15-9, 15-17, 15-10. As LaFargue played from scratch, the winner received two aces per game and he needed them to give him the victory. Reid was very steady in his playing and showed considerable speed. The summary:

PROFESSIONAL SQUASH TENNIS.
HANDICAP—Semi-Final Round.
J. T. Reid (plus 2 aces), Crescent A. C., defeated Frank LaFargue (scratch), Yale Club, 15-3, 15-9, 15-17, 15-10.
W. A. Kinsella (minus 9 aces), Squash Club, defeated Thomas Montgomery (plus 5 aces), unattached, 15-9, 18-13, 15-9.

N. E. LEAGUE TO
OPERATE AGAIN

Four Cities Have Been Granted
Baseball Franchises and Two
Others Are Given Options

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—At a meeting called Thursday by J. H. Donnelly of Lowell to consider reorganizing the New England League of Baseball Clubs, franchises were granted Lowell, Pittsburg, Portland, and Lewiston, and one-week options on franchises were given Lawrence and Haverhill.

The franchises were accepted by the following persons: Richard Conway, Lowell; John Kiernan, Pittsburg; Charles Wagner, formerly of the Boston American League Baseball Club, Portland, and J. J. Healey, Lewiston. The Lawrence option was taken jointly by J. E. Cuddy Jr. and C. H. Morgan, and the Haverhill option jointly by Jesse Burkett and John Conley.

League officers were not elected, but a second meeting was called for next Wednesday afternoon. The former New England Club became defunct after the 1915 season. It was decided to open the season May 15 and run until Labor Day.

COLUMBIA ELECTS ROGERS

NEW YORK, New York.—George Rogers, the Columbia University star, whose performances in the championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association ranked second to Edwin Binney Jr. of Yale University, has been elected captain of the Blue and White varsity swimming squad for next season.

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Society of American Singers
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Gilbert & Sullivan's
T O N I G H T
Gilbert & Sullivan's

WASHINGTON TO
ENTER REGATTA

Will Meet the University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University in Triangular Boat Race May 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SEATTLE, Washington.—That the University of Washington will be represented on the Oakland Estuary in a triangular regatta between the University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University was practically assured when the board of control voted to send the crew south for a race, May 3, providing the Southern colleges would send their crews North next year. This decision of the board of control revives intercollegiate competition after a dormancy of two years.

The decision will also have considerable weight on the schedule for next year in that, with the trip South this year for the Purple and Gold oarsmen, it will allow the sending of the crew East to enter the Poughkeepsie River race, and for a third time match the West on the water with the East. In the first race Washington finished third, while the next time she entered, two years later, she came fifth.

The Students Army Training Corps prevented crew workouts last fall, but climatic conditions have been more than favorable in that Coach Edward Leader held the first outdoor turnouts Feb. 15, on Lake Washington. The U. S. Naval training camp will not complete its demobilization until April 1, so the old crew building, a gift of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition of 1909 will be used until the navy vacates. A mammoth new aviation hangar building on the edge of the lake will be used for a crew house, while a 30-room officers' wardroom will be the new living quarters of the varsity oarsmen.

A. B. Brandenthaler '20 has just returned from France and so far is the only letter man to report. Brandenthaler was struck two years ago, so Coach Leader does not have to train a new man for the stroke seat. C. P. Logg '21 played football before leaving for war and promises to make a strong bid for a seat. C. R. Kretzinger is a new man at coxswain and will probably have little competition until several former second-string men register. The present lineup is as follows:

First Varsity—Bow, S. M. Dimock; 2, Otis Richardson; 3, E. C. McFarland; 4, M. J. Pinney; 5, G. M. Brockman; 6, W. J. Baldwin; 7, C. P. Logg; stroke, A. B. Brandenthaler; coxswain, C. R. Kretzinger.

More than 50 freshmen are turning out and it is more than probable that the freshman class will attempt to send their crew South to meet the freshmen of California and Stanford at the same time that the varsity goes.

HARVARD 1922 COACH

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The appointment of M. J. Shay, former shortstop of the Chicago National League Baseball Club as coach of the Harvard Freshman Baseball Team, was announced Friday.

BUSH AND DAUSS SIGN

DETROIT, Michigan.—Differences between Shortstop Owen Bush and the Detroit American League Baseball Club were adjusted today. Pitcher George Dauss also signed.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

gyrations of Stock Market Quotations—Influence of Lower Steel Prices—Government Financial Requirements

Further substantial liquidation was experienced in the New York stock market early this week. As on all other occasions when there has been an upward or downward movement of any proportions in securities there were plenty of reasons forthcoming to account for the recession. The unfavorable situation throughout Europe was advanced as the most potential reason for the selling. The fact that stocks have had a big advance in the last few weeks, with slight interruptions, may account for the decline in part. In view of the conditions prevailing it is not considered remarkable that a rather severe reaction occurred. In fact, it had been expected by many operators, and it may be that the decline was helped along by short selling on the part of those who thought a reaction was due. There were good recoveries from the market's low level.

Industrial Outlook Favorable

The reduction of steel prices is regarded as a most favorable step, and it is expected that business will be stimulated accordingly. The cuts were made for that purpose. There has been a large amount of business held up by reason of the high prices prevailing, and it is believed that now steel prices having reached a level below which they are not likely to go this year at least, consumers will place their orders without much further hesitation. The action of the steel men is looked upon with high favor. Other commodity prices that have not come down proportionately are expected to recede further, but this is only conjecture. The fact is pointed out that if new undertakings are begun at once, particularly in the building line, there will nothing be lost by immediate action. A busy summer is in prospect.

Money Market Situation

The money market remains a rather uneventful affair, with the position and the requirements of the United States Treasury still the predominant influence. Just now the Treasury is in the rather unusual status of being well off for funds, due to the receipt of tax moneys on top of certificate subscriptions, at the same time that current demands on the Treasury have shown some easing up. In consequence there has been a pronounced lull in the withdrawal of government balances from banks, and no new fortnightly offering of indebtedness certificates in anticipation of the Victory Loan will be made until either April 3 or April 10. This phase of Treasury operations, however, is obviously only a temporary condition.

Meanwhile some diminution of the supply of surplus funds from the interior, attracted by the rise in eastern rates on the influx of tax checks, may be expected with the succeeding softening of call rates, and particularly so in view of probable local demands in the west for spring planting requirements. These factors are not large, however, in comparison with government operations and the prospects of the Victory Loan campaign. Banks generally are fairly well prepared for the latter, their main hope being that public participation will minimize their burden as regards permanent absorption of the government notes, leaving them free to care for improved business demand and the numerous types of financing likely after the loan campaign is concluded.

Foreign Trade Financing

International considerations enter in this latter respect and in this connection interest is taken in the announcements that the War Finance Corporation's billion for financing foreign trade will shortly be available for exporters' use, probably at 5 per cent for a limit of five years on 125 per cent collateral, with a maximum of \$50,000,000 to any one borrower. Europe's reconstruction needs cannot be met in gold or existing credits there, and the current weakness in exchanges also makes desirable an extension of long-term credits to European importers. These long credit lines will supplement what accommodations American export organizations can get from banks, many of which are not yet fully familiar with such transactions, and advances by which are ordinarily restricted to 90 days.

Quotations for foreign exchange, rather than money rates, are the indices that currently are displaying mobility and stirring interest if not concern. After the gyrations following the various "unpeppings" the exchange market has developed greater stability and a quieter tone, largely owing to the fact that trading has become nominal, nobody caring to make large new commitments, and anybody's forecast being acknowledged as good as the next one's. The immediate feature is further weakness in francs, marking the lowest point in more than a year.

This drop followed expressions of opinion by Mr. Bloch of the French High Commission laying stress on the necessity for French curtailment of non-essential imports and also on the necessity for commercial credits, as cash will not be furnished by either French or American governments outside the limited aid extended by the War Finance Corporation.

The American dollar, which for so long a period was at a discount in many neutral countries last year, has recovered to par and above in Norway, the rate now being 26 to 26½ cents for crowns, compared with par of 56 cents, and a high figure of 32 cents.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Close
Am Bond Sugar	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Can	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Tobacco	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Smelters	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Sugar	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alcoa	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Aluminum	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am G & W I	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Baldwin Loco	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
B & O	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Beth Steel	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
B R T	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Can Pacific	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Cent Leather	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Chandler	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Chl. M & St P	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
C R I & Pac	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chile Copper	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chino	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Corn Products	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Cummins Steel	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Delta Can	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Erle	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gen Motors	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Gould	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Inspiration	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Kennecott	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kelly-Spring	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Max Motor	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Marine	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
N Y C & H	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
No Pacific	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Pan-Am	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Penn	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Perce-Arrow	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Ray	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Reading	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Rep I & St	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
St. Paul	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
St. P & N	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Studebaker	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Texas	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Union Pacific	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
U S Rubber	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
U S Steel	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
U S Steel	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Utah Copper	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Western Pacific	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Western Union	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Westinghouse	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Wills-Overland	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2

Open	High	Low	Close
L L 2 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L L 3 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 4 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
L L 5 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 6 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
L L 7 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 8 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
L L 9 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 10 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

Open	High	Low	Close
Am For Sec 58	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anglo-French 58	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of London 68	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
City of Paris 68	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
French Rep 54 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U S King 5 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
U S King 5 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
U S King 5 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Close
Am Tel	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Chem com	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Bosch Mag	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Tel com	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Zinc	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
do pfd	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Arizona Com	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Booth Elev	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Boston Elev	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Boston & Me	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Butte & Sup	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cal & Arizona	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Cal & Hecla	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Central	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Day-Baldy	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
East Butte	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Fairbanks	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Green-S	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Green-S	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
I Creek com	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Isle Royale	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lake Superior	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Mass Gas	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mass Old Colony	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Miami	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mohegan	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
N H & H	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
N H & H	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Old Dominion	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Osceola	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Pond Creek	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Stewart	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Swift & Co	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
United Fruit	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
United Shoe	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
U S Smelting	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2

*New York quotation.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here yesterday were: Crum Ship 93, Elec Stor Bat 70, General Asphalt com 93, Lehigh Nav 69, Lake Superior 193, Phila Com 35 1/2, Phila Com pfd 24 1/2, Phila Elec 25 1/2, Phila Tr 25, Phila Tract 67, Union Tract 38 1/2, United Gas Imp 70 1/2.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$6,351,308,000, an increase of 14.8 per cent over last year. Outside of New York City there was an increase of 10.5 per cent.

MILLS ARE LARGE
BUYERS OF WOOL

Bidding for Australian Greasy Staple Proves as Active as Expected and Prices Hold Up—\$1.74 1/2 Paid on Clean Basis

BOSTON, Massachusetts—At yesterday's wool auction sale, the government offered to the trade the largest amount of wool, not alone for any session of the present series, but for any one auction yet held in this city. Offerings were entirely devoted to foreign wools, and comprised 4,500,000 pounds of greasy Australian wool, about 3,250,000 pounds of South American wool, about 1,800,000 pounds of Cape wool, about 200,000 pounds of Icelandic wool, 600 bales of greasy Australian lambs, 750 bales of scoured Australian wool, and about 200,000 pounds of tops.

Today, starting at 9 a. m., the last auction of this series will be held. Offerings today consist of about 10,000,000 pounds greasy territory wool. Bidding for the Australian greasy wool proved up to all expectations at the beginning, with good prices ruling for this grade.

The first 40 lots were quickly disposed of, with the larger wools mills fairly large buyers.

Lot 1 of 17 bales of greasy 70s spinners' warp, few burs, 48 per cent shrinkage, was disposed of at 81 cents a pound in the grease, or \$1.65 on a clean basis. The second lot of greasy 70.64s warp, little fault, 50 per cent shrinkage, brought 80 cents a pound, equivalent to \$1.70 a pound on a clean basis.

Five lots of greasy 70s spinners, free or nearly free, 50 per cent shrinkage, were sold at from 80 to 82 cents a pound in the grease, or \$1.72 1/2 to \$1.74 1/2 a pound, clean.

Three lots of greasy 64.70s spinners, good free or nearly free, 50 per cent shrinkage, went for \$1.64 to \$1.66 a pound, clean.

Three lots of greasy 70s, free or nearly free, 52 per cent shrinkage, all went for 73 cents in the grease, or \$1.52 1/2 a pound, clean.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	29 1/2	30
Alma Explos	9 1/2	10
Barnett-O & G	5 1/2	6
Big Ledge	20 1/2	21
Boston & Mont	55 1/2	56
Caledonia	31 1/2	32
Calumet & Jer	34 1/2	35
Canada Cop	11 1/2	12
Cash Boy	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Copper	4 1/2	5
Cosden & Co	7 1/2	8
Flint Mills	11 1/2	12
Emerson	3 1/2	4
Federal Oil	2 1/2	3
General Asphalt	61 1/2	62
Gillette	14 1/2	15
Globe	4 1/2	5
Goldfield Cons	18 1/2	19
Green Monster	5 1/2	6
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	5
Hercules	2 1/2	3
Houston Oil	79 1/2	80
Island Oil	8 1/2	9
Jerome Verde	5 1/2	6
Jumbo	15 1/2	16
Kerr Lake	8 1/2	9
Keystone	8 1/2	9
Lake Torp Boat	11 1/2	12
Lake Superior	11 1/2	12
Mechanics	45 1/2	46
Merritt	32 1/2	33
Midwest Oil	11 1/2	12
Midwest Refining	15 1/2	16
Omaha	11 1/2	12
Peoples	20 1/2	21
Russian 5 1/2	55 1/2	56
Russian 6 1/2	62 1/2	63
Saginaw Ref	21 1/2	22
Seven Metals	27 1/2	28
Seymour Oil	15 1/2	16
Shelby Gulf	45 1/2	46
Standard Motor	8 1/2	9
Stanford	4 1/2	5
Submarine Boat	13 1/2	14
Texas	24 1/2	25
United Verde	34 1/2	35
United Verde Ext	31 1/2	32
U S Steam	24 1/2	25
Victoria	28 1/2	29
Wright Martin	4 1/2	5

CHICAGO BOARD

Commodities	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn	1.57 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.57 1/2
May	1.48 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
July	1.37 1/2	1.38 1/2	1.37 1/2	1.37 1/2
Sept	1.30 1/2	1.31 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
Oct	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
May	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
July	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Sept	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Oct	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
May	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
July	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Sept	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Oct	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
May	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
July	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Sept	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2

DIVIDENDS

The Lanett Cotton Mills declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable April 15 to holders of record March 27.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 15 as registered April 5.

The United States Mortgage & Trust Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable March 31 to holders of record March 28.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable April 21 to stock of record April 4.

The Corn Products Refining Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 5.

The American Glue Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an extra of 5 per cent in Liberty bonds, payable May 1 on stock of record April 17.

The Eastern Car Company, a subsidiary of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, has declared a dividend of 6 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock on account of back dividends for the year 1917.

The General Motors concern has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, and debenture stocks, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

STOCK MARKET IS BUOYANT AGAIN

Gains of 2 to 5 points were made by various active securities yesterday, on the New York Stock Exchange, in a lively session. The industrials were particularly strong. The rails were restrained by the weakness in St. Paul. Canadian Pacific was an exception in this group, closing with a net gain of 3 1/2. General Motors had a net advance of 5 1/4. Maxwell 2, American Locomotive 5 1/4, American Smelting 2 1/2, Baldwin 2 1/4, Bethlehem "B" 2 1/4, Corn Products 3 1/4, United States Steel 2 1/4, Texas Company 3 1/4. The Boston market was sympathetically moved. Swift led in the matter of advances, closing with a net gain of 5 1/4. Fairbanks gained 3 1/4, and International Products 2 1/4.

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston)

MILL STOCKS

Amoskeag, com. 81 1/2
Amoskeag, pfd. 81 1/2
Arlington Mills 112
Bates 280
Border City 108
Brookside Mills 165
Charlton Mills 120
Columbia Mills 120
Dartmouth Mfg. Com. 205
Dewitt 1100
Everett 127 1/2
Farr Alpaca 170
Fint Mills 165
Hamilton Mfg. Co. 120
Hamilton Woollen 90
Lancaster Mills 90
Laport Cotton Mills 157 1/2
Lawrence Mfg. Co. 127 1/2
Lincoln 110
Lyman Mills 122
Manomet Mills 125 1/2
Mass Cotton Mills 118
Merrimack Mfg. Co. 67
Merrimack 111
Nashua Mfg. Co. 220
Naumkeag 163
Nonquitt 123
Pacific 161
Pepperell 181
Sagamore Mfg. Co. 150
Salmon Falls Com. 80
Sharp Mfg. Com. 101
Sharp Mfg. pfd. 105
Shawmut Mfg. Co. 160
Union Cotton Mfg. Co. 230
Wamsutta Mills 123
West Point Mfg. Co. 225
York Mfg. Co. 124

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

THE THREE CHOIRS' FESTIVALS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the oldest musical institutions in England has lately been subjected to a good deal of criticism; indeed, it seems to have only just escaped having its wings thoroughly clipped. The well-known annual festival of the Three Choirs, which is held by turns at Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, started in permanent form as long ago as 1724, and suffered no interruption until after the Gloucester festival of 1913. Owing to the conditions of the great war, the meeting was not held at Worcester in the following or any subsequent years. The question that has now come up for consideration is whether these musical gatherings should begin again in 1919 or 1920, and if so, in what form? The desire has been expressed in one quarter at least that the old arrangements for the festivals should not be renewed on the same scale and with the same features as before.

But it may be well first to dwell a little more upon the historical side of the Three Choirs meetings. Originally they were cathedral services on a grand scale with orchestral accompaniment, and the proceeds went to charitable purposes in the three dioceses. As a matter of fact, the receipts from the sale of tickets do not appear to have exceeded the expenditure upon the festivals, at any rate after the first few years. But the collections made at the cathedral doors after the morning performances have always been handed over intact to the charities concerned.

By the year 1837 the excess of expenditure over receipts became so large that it was difficult to find stewards for the festival, since these officials were expected to make good the deficiency out of their private purse. It was only by largely increasing the number of stewards that this difficulty was surmounted. Thus it is evident that the scale of the festivals was called in question more than 80 years ago.

As regards the character of the performances, the older custom was to give oratorios as well as secular music at the evening concerts in the choir halls during the progress of the festival. It was not until 1759 that music of that nature was admitted into the cathedrals. Worcester attempted in 1871 to reverse this decision and to substitute church music, interspersed with prayers, in place of oratorio. Though the effort met with no success, it is significant that the church authorities in that diocese are now again the parties to raise objections to a renewal of the festivals under pre-war conditions.

Local Idea Outgrown

It has, of course, to be realized that the meetings cannot strictly be called local, since the most eminent singers of the day are engaged for solo parts, while the orchestra contains many well-known London artists. The cost of the Gloucester festival in 1913 was as much as £2567. Accordingly, the dean and chapter of Worcester proposed that the festivals should be held on modified lines, that there should be a three days' festival (instead of four), and that the expenditure should not exceed £1000. This proposal encountered immediate opposition, not only locally, but in various parts of the country. As typical of local dissatisfaction may be instanced what was said at a meeting of the Hereford stewards. One of the speakers reminded his hearers that in the seventeenth century Worcester tried to damp the festival, black flags were hung out from the windows and (as is not surprising) cab drivers displayed black favors. The Dean of Hereford (Doctor Leigh) and Canon Bannister said that they were strongly in favor of the festivals being carried on, as in pre-war times, but with certain modifications. Mention was also made of the support of the Hereford Choral Society, and on the proposition of the Lord Lieutenant, seconded by the Mayor of Hereford, the stewards passed a resolution expressing their desire to hold the festival at Hereford next year, failing Worcester and Gloucester. Gloucester has also indicated its desire to continue the meetings as far as possible on the old lines and without curtailment. In these circumstances it can hardly be doubted that Worcester will accept the decision of the majority.

Inconsistencies Charged

Now with regard to the views expressed by the larger world; several musical critics have pointed out a want of logic in the position taken up by the dean and chapter of Worcester. It is asked why a festival costing £3000 should be considered objectionable, and another requiring only an expenditure of £1000 be marked for approval. In either case a certain amount of advertising and ticket-selling would be needed, so that, if such processes are incompatible with the dignity of ecclesiastical authorities, little is gained by the change. But, as a matter of fact, one of the greatest recommendations of the meetings lies in the character of the orchestra and soloists, these elements taken together with a largely augmented choir being the best advertisement of the festival. It is practically certain that music of less artistic importance, with fewer performances, and with inferior and less numerous artists, would not arouse enthusiasm or maintain the sale of tickets at the same level as formerly. No wonder that the Worcester stewards themselves disagree with the finding of their dean and chapter "that the festival shall be one for three days, on which church music of the highest class should be rendered by the Three Choirs, reinforced

by local voices, orchestra, and one or two soloists."

The Question of Festivals

Again, it is pointed out how differently situated are small towns such as Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, to the great industrial centers of the Midlands and of the north. The musical activities of the latter can be continuous in a sense denied to places with a smaller population. There is much truth in the statement of one critic that it is better for a town like Manchester to be without a festival, and to have an abundant never-ceasing musical life of its own, than to produce a festival once every three years, and then to relapse into comparative somnolence. Sir Arthur Sullivan once remarked that a musical festival reminded him of the meal of the boar-constructor; it took a week to devour and three years to digest.

It is otherwise with the towns of the Three Choirs. They cannot keep music going on a big scale all the year round. The largest of these cities is about a tenth part of the size of Manchester, and all three together only hold a quarter of the population of Leeds. At their ordinary concerts, then, they can hardly be expected to produce effectively some of the music selected for their festivals. But the effort made triennially in each of these towns serves to stimulate the independent activities of the various local choral and other musical societies. A remark made by Joseph Joachim to Mr. Herman Klein when he was showing the latter over the Hochschule in Berlin, deserves to be remembered. "If," he said, "there is one branch in which you stand preeminent in England, it is choral singing. We envy you that, and we envy your wonderful festivals, with which we have nothing to compare."

Inspiration of the Gatherings

Mr. Klein is altogether in favor of these triennial meetings, and discusses the matter at length in the Musical Times. He refers particularly to the support they have afforded to native musicians, who have found their chief opportunity in writing new works for these gatherings. Occasionally, he says, a commission has been extended to illustrious foreigners, but in most cases the privilege was reserved for British composers; and down very nearly to the close of last century, it remained almost their only opportunity for reaching the ear of the public with works of this kind. Mr. Klein has done a very useful service in compiling a list of novelties produced at the English festivals during the last 70 or 80 years. He includes in this list Birmingham, Leeds, Norwich, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Bradford, Bristol, Brighton, Cardiff, Chester, Liverpool, North Staffordshire, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton; of these the first six are the most important. Space can only be found here for the works produced in the towns of the Three Choirs, which in themselves represent about a fifth of the whole number:

1850 (Gloucester)	"Prometheus Unbound"	C. H. H. Parry
1851 (Worcester)	"Hercules and Leander"	C. H. Lloyd
1856 (Gloucester)	"Andromeda"	C. H. Lloyd
1857 (Worcester)	"Prodigious Son"	Sullivan
1857	"Ruth"	F. H. Cowen
1858	"Repentance of Nineveh"	J. P. Bridge
1859 (Gloucester)	"Song of Darkness"	C. H. H. Parry
1861 (Hereford)	"De Profundis"	C. H. H. Parry
1861	"Battle of the Baltic"	Stanford
1862 (Gloucester)	"Song of Judgment"	C. H. Lloyd
1863 (Hereford)	"Cradle of Christ"	J. P. Bridge
1867 (Worcester)	"Light of Life"	Elgar
1867 (Hereford)	"Hymn of Thanksgiving"	C. H. Lloyd
1868	"The Trumpet"	C. H. H. Parry
1869	"Last Post"	Stanford
1901 (Gloucester)	"Forging of the Anchor"	J. P. Bridge
1902	"Eunuchs"	A. H. Brewer
1902 (Worcester)	"Temple"	Wallford Davies
1903 (Hereford)	"Atonement"	W. Davies
1904 (Gloucester)	"Sinfonia Sacra"	C. H. H. Parry
1906 (Hereford)	"(Id)"	C. H. H. Parry
1907 (Gloucester)	"Christus" (selection)	G. Bantock
1909 (Hereford)	"No. 1 Numbers"	G. Bantock
1910 (Gloucester)	"Christus" (Gothemane)"	G. Bantock
1912 (Hereford)	"Nativity Ode"	C. H. H. Parry
1912 (Gloucester)	"Promised Land"	Saint-Saens

This, then, constitutes a second and non-local claim of no mean order for the retention of the festivals of the Three Choirs. Worcester, especially, should not be oblivious of the great memories connected with their joint history. Does not its admirable Guildhall contain a portrait of George III. by Sir Joshua Reynolds, presented to the King to commemorate his visit to the city at the triennial musical festival in 1787? And equally with Hereford and Gloucester, she should be proud of the fact that these gatherings were established 100 years before the triennial Niederheinische Musikfest which form the German equivalent to this old-time musical organization.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Changes proposed in the Worcester Three Choirs Festival were recently considered at a private meeting of the Stewards Executive Committee at Worcester. A memorandum had been received from the dean and chapter of the cathedral, deprecating a revival of the festival on the old scale, because of the large expenditure involving advertising for patronage in a manner which destroyed its religious character. The dean and chapter thought that the festival should have a duration of three days, as formerly, and that church music of the highest type should be given by the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, reinforced by local voices, orchestra, and one or two soloists; but that the total expenditure ought not to be more than £1000. The meeting eventually decided that the question of holding a festival this year be postponed until the dean and chapter have definitely decided as to whether they will allow the nature of the festival to be much on the old lines.

A revised version of Delius' beautiful string quartet was played by the London String Quartet at the ninety-fourth "pop." Though still complex, the work as revised has gained in

clarity, and full distinction was given to its characteristic qualities by Mr. Levey and his colleagues. Finely played, too, and full of sustained interest was Schumann's quintet, op. 44, with Miss Irene Scharrer at the piano.

Undoubtedly the visit of the London String Quartet to Spain has been a great success. It may be noted that the party reached the French side of the frontier on Armistice Day, and saw thousands of Spaniards streaming across the frontier bridge, the barrier being at last broken. From the first concert at La Coruña, up to the end of the tour, audiences that came in skeptical mood, as to English music and musicians, found their prejudice quickly broken down and remained to listen with ever-increasing enjoyment and applause. It appears that in Madrid the performers went on to the platform in absolute silence, "not very encouraging," as Mr. H. Waldo Warner notes in his diary. But the quartet had not got far in Beethoven No. 8 before they saw the seat-holders settling down to listen with real attention. At the end there was much enthusiasm, the President coming round to congratulate the artists and to express surprise that Englishmen could play like that. Not only did the Infanta send for the party and receive them most graciously, but on their return to Madrid commanded them to play at her palace. At Valencia and Barcelona there was equal enthusiasm, but perhaps the visit to Zaragoza proved even more significant. There the audience, that had been meager and distinctly cold at first, completely changed its note. All hostility on account of the nationality of the players vanished, and at the second concert Mr. Warner's "Phantasy in D" called forth so much applause, that there was no way of getting on with the program except to accede to the demand for a repetition.

Facilities for the tour were granted by the British Ministry of Information. After such an experience there can hardly be a doubt that the forthcoming tour of the London String Quartet in Scandinavia will prove a continuous triumph.

Mr. Harold Samuel, well known as one of the best accompanists of the day, has given a piano recital in the Wigmore Hall which should undoubtedly establish his position among noteworthy pianists. With the exception of Debussy's "Children's Corner," the entire program was drawn from old-world masters. Mr. Samuel achieving his greatest triumph in Bach's famous and rarely heard Goldberg variations. It is many years since Mr. Donald Tovey last played the work in London; but one may hope that this master-piece will not again be so long neglected. It more nearly approaches the modern pianoforte style than any of Bach's work, and remains the great model of the variation form. The theme is to be found in the Klavierbüchlein of Anna Magdalena Bach, and in existence at least ten years

before the variations were written. This is not music that he who runs may read, but to the musician its fine qualities are manifest enough. In each of the thirty variations some new and delightful effects appear, and the invention and ingenuity shown throughout the whole series is astonishing. The music is among the greatest that Bach ever wrote, and in the July "Quodlibet" at the end, where two folk songs disport themselves in the freest fashion, the merriment reaches its height. Mr. Samuel's penetrating insight revealed the values of the work in a wonderful way.

The Hilary Term music lectures at Gresham College have been delivered as usual by Sir Frederick Bridge. The first discourse was on Parry's Elizabethan and Shakespearean songs, the illustrations being sung by Miss Rosa Rubery and Mr. Graham Smart; the two following days were occupied with Dr. Burney's musical tours in France and Italy in 1770, and in the Netherlands in 1772; while the final lecture was devoted to R. L. de Pearsall, about whom certain discoveries have recently been made. Many of his beautiful part-songs were sung by the choir of Trinity College of Music.

Dr. Hush Percy Allen, principal of the Royal College of Music, recently gave an amusing description of a Bach concerto when lecturing at the Royal Institution. He said that all the instruments attempted to play the main theme, whether they could or not, and finally selected the parts of it that they could play and played them high or low. The result was that the concerto resembled a flock of birds, which kept concentrating and dispersing. No one knew better than Bach how to bring out the contrasting color of each instrument, and no one but Bach would have thought of introducing trumpet and violin into the same concerto, let alone allowing the concerto to finish on a beautiful duet between the two.

RACHMANINOFF ON ART AND RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Of the artists who have lent luster to the American concert rooms this season none has received more serious and respectful comment than the great Russian pianist and composer, Sergei Rachmaninoff. He was no stranger to New York when he arrived. Nine years ago he had been seen and heard in the United States. Since then his fame



Sergei Rachmaninoff

and name have come to mean more to American music lovers. His works have been performed at many concerts. He is admittedly a composer of high rank, best known, perhaps, as a writer of piano music, but quite familiar to the general public through his orchestral works, of which more than one is almost popular—among them, notably, his "Island of the Dead."

After a short tour, Sergei Rachmaninoff was lately in New York again for a few days, at a house near Central Park which he made his headquarters. There he received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and talked with him of art and other things.

He was seated at his piano, in his shirt sleeves, playing some study. A tall, straight, sturdy man with a long oval face, of darkly sallow hue, and strongly marked features. His nose at least suggested the Semitic type. His forehead, high and broad, bespoke his intellect. Above it was a crown of close-cropped hair. His lips were fuller than most lips, with a hint at sadness in their lines. His well-shaped ears were rather large, though not conspicuous. But it was chiefly his deep eyes—dark, brooding eyes—and his black eyebrows that impressed his visitor. Between them were deep lines, of thought or care, such lines as one now sees on the once peaceful brow of the Polish patriot-pianist, Ignace Paderewski. His manner was aloof, although quite courteous. And for a time he merely answered "yes" or "no" to the questions put by his interviewer. But in a little while he grew much less restrained, and in 10 minutes had grown distinctly human.

At the outset, he discussed his early life.

"I was born in Novgorod," said he. "My father was an amateur musician, with no wish to become more. He was opposed to the idea of my musical profession. It was my father who invented the well-known polka which, later, I arranged for the pianoforte. Like other artists I have had many obstacles to face in my career. But I was fortunate enough to get the training I required at the conservatories of what we then called St. Petersburg and Moscow.

"Though I have composed chiefly for the piano and for symphony orchestras, I have also written several operas and I have been a theatrical conductor. My operas include 'Aleko,' and two shorter works on Russian subjects, besides a setting of 'Francesca da Rimini.' All have been produced. At present I am not composing anything. But I have planned out several things, mostly for piano. When one is busy as I am with concerts, it is hard, if not impossible, to compose. For that one needs, first talent, and then solitude. I rarely try to write much in the winter, by the bye.

Conditions in America

"Are conditions here as congenial to the development of art as elsewhere? Why, to be sure they are. I see no need for you Americans to go abroad, either to compose or to be trained. Your country should inspire you just as well as any other country. But, as a foundation, you should have at once a National Conservatory, for choice under government auspices, in

New York or in Washington. A great, complete and dignified institution, which might be named the National Academy. Why you are not yet blessed with such a school I have often wondered. America possesses boundless wealth. It is interested—seriously interested in music. It is amazing that, with the millions it could easily control, your Congress still neglects the call of art.

"Of course the first and vital thing required here is that National Academy. I can't imagine for what reason there is talk just now, according to the newspapers, of American 'Prix de Rome.' Why go to Rome? Why go

there, above all, without the training of a great conservatory? With your wealth, if you would found that National Academy—and you would have no trouble, for at this moment you have all the foreign and native artists needed for the purpose in this country—instead of sending artists to the Old World, you could make them come to you."

And then Sergei Rachmaninoff rolled off the names of a few men whom he thought qualified for the faculty of the suggested national school. "These men," said he, "should not be bound down by the routine of teaching. They should have assistants to relieve them of details."

"Yes," he continued, "I believe sincerely that a large proportion of Americans are musical. Wherever I have gone, I have found receptive audiences, and more than that, discriminating audiences. Nor have I any cause to complain of your critics."

Conditions in Russia

"Are you going back to Russia?" "Not yet. Not for some time, perhaps. I am like many more—a man without a country. My engagements will detain me here till April of next year, when I may go to England."

Then after a slight, painful pause, Rachmaninoff spoke of the revolution which still rages in his fatherland. He spoke of it with feeling and cold fury, as of a devastating, hateful, cruel fact. He had seen the Bolshevik rise to power, and seems unable to perceive why any sympathy at all should be bestowed on them.

"Who writes the friendly articles we read about them?" he inquired. "They are not true—not true."

"But we have heard that, though they may be ruthless, they have done much to help the cause of Russian art."

"For instance?" "Well, have they not helped opera and artists?"

"How could they? Even if they have not closed the opera houses, do you not know how they manage them? The directors, the chorus, the chief singers, the conductors, the musicians, the prompters, the mere stage hands, manage things between them. They all vote. The raw mechanic has the same authority as the trained artist. By votes they all map out the operative repertoire. The stage hands have as much to say about the selection of the operas as the conductors. Some night they may decide to perform 'Tosca.' What in the world do you suppose an ignorant workman knows of Puccini's work? Believe me, all this chatter about Bolshevik aid for art is simply 'bluff.' I am sure you agree with me."

Till then the composer had been speaking French. With "bluff" he dropped for a moment into English. Suddenly, as if wearied of talk, he grew silent. His visitor having nothing more to ask, got up to go. As he left, Rachmaninoff (with the accent on the second syllable) went back to his piano.

BETHLEHEM BACH FESTIVAL

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania.—Dr. J. Fred Wolfe, conductor of the Bethlehem Bach Choir, has announced that the 1919 Bach Festival will be held at Lehigh University on Friday and Saturday, June 6 and 7, when eight cantatas and the mass in B minor are to be rendered.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Once in a while something happens to make the public realize what a wide gap may exist between the mere technique and the true art of composition. Now and then some concert-giver, or group of concert-givers, produces a work on which listeners bestow but perfunctory approval, because they find in it little expression of sentiment, notwithstanding a certain ingenious collocation of notes and an undeniable splendor of sound. An example of that kind of work, faultless in design, brilliant in elaboration and irreproachable in finish, was a piece which the Berkshire String Quartet (Messrs. Kortschak, Gordon, Evans and Stoeber) appearing here for the third and last time this season, presented in Eolian Hall on the evening of March 24. The writer of the piece, Henry Eichheim, was formerly a member of the first violin section of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It was seven years ago, when Max Fiedler ended his engagement as conductor of that orchestra, that Mr. Eichheim ended his as one of the players. But to go back in his career to the time when he was a violinist under the baton of Fiedler is to go only a third of the way to the time when he wrote his quartet in A minor, which the Berkshire men have this year taken into their repertoire. For according to the Eolian Hall program pamphlet, the date of the work is 1895, a time when anybody writing a piece of chamber music was likely to do it as much as possible in the manner of Brahms.

The work that has waited almost two decades and a half for recognition in musically hospitable New York is a massive structure, consisting of four long movements, on classic lines, with thematic development carried out thoroughly, one might say relentlessly, if not ruthlessly, to its logical end. There could hardly be serious risk in one's declaring that Brahms himself never built up a more imposing architectural pile than this. And actually, the Brahms A minor quartet, op. 51, No. 2, which stood after it on the program, seemed, by comparison in performance, a humble matter.

The Eolian Hall gathering could not help being impressed by the new work; it could not help, besides, feeling its heart warm to the composer, who was a guest at the concert. People will always applaud an exhibition of skill, whether that of an acrobat walking a wire, or that of a chamber music writer brilliantly concluding an allegro and compelling all his themes into sonorous summary in the tonic key.

Once at the close of a chamber music concert at which a new quartet by a Russian composer was brought out, Mr. Fiedler, Mr. Eichheim's former orchestral chief, made the laconic comment: "No thoughts!" By that the distinguished conductor and professor seemed to mean that the piece in question contained no melodic material of any importance. This comment would be out of place touching Mr. Eichheim's own quartet. It, indeed, contains plenty of good "thoughts." What it lacks is humor and feeling, without which mere technique gets along famously, but without which true art suffers wretchedly. There is the whole trouble—a cheerless scherzo and an emotionless andante. And no ingenuity of note collocation, no magnificence of sonority, no correctness of quartet style, no conformity even to the canons of Brahms, can make good the want.

The Berkshire String Quartet is constantly improving in its mastery of ensemble, as its playing of the Brahms A minor quartet on this occasion, when thought of in comparison with its playing of the Beethoven quartet in E flat major, op. 127, at the Berkshire Chamber Music Festival in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, last autumn would prove. The organization has been put to the inconvenience this winter of a change of membership, having taken on, in the position of second violin, Jacques Gordon in place of Sergei Koltarski. The Eolian Hall concert opened with Beethoven's grand fugue in B flat major, op. 133; and continued with the Eichheim and Brahms works.

Reinhold Werrenrath, the baritone, who was granted opportunity on Feb. 19, to sing the small rôle of Silvio in "Pagliacci" at the Metropolitan Opera House, therewith making his first appearance in opera, was permitted to return as Valentine in "Faust" at a special matinee on March 26. He sang in association with three of the best artists in Mr. Gatti's organization: Mme. Farrar, who was the Marguerite; Mr. Martinelli, who was the Faust; and Mr. Rothier, who was the Mephistopheles. Furthermore, he sang with secondary artists, to shine beside whom is no small glory: Mme. Howard, as Martha; Mme. Delaunoy, as Siebel; and Mr. Ananian, as Wagner. That an artist of such well-tried abilities on the recital platform as Mr. Werrenrath should experience difficulty in going on the Metropolitan boards and gaining a quick foothold there, the routine of opera in general is for a performer even to master, and how hard a thing the Metropolitan standard in particular is for one to attain. Mr. Werrenrath found the rôle of Valentine easily within his grasp as something to sing, and just a hand-reach or two beyond him as something to act. To his praise, he interpreted the lone aria in the kermesse scene without the tricks which baritones of the old school have often employed, to bring down the house. To his praise, again, he treated the scene of the malediction of Marguerite in the third act with a touch of delicacy and reserve which former impersonators of the angered, chagrined and pride-

hurt brother have rarely been inspired to use.

Special matinees are not of frequent occurrence at the Metropolitan Opera House, though they unquestionably deserve to be. A better afternoon of opera for people who do not have access to the regular subscription performance could hardly be imagined than this performance of "Faust," with the voices of Mme. Farrar and Mr. Martinelli in the grand arias of the garden scene, and with the steps and poses of Miss Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio and their associates of the ballet in the dances of the Walpurgis scene. To these attractions are to be added, for good measure, the plastic outlines and ingratiating colors of Mr. Urban's stage settings and of the Gallic fervor and authority of Mr. Monteux's conducting.

The Metropolitan Opera Company's program for the remainder of the New York season includes the revival of "Puritani." The week of April 21 the organization will be in Atlanta, Georgia, where it will give performances under a citizens' guarantee, the repertoire including "Forza del Destino," "Pagliacci," "Cavalleria," "Martha," "Puritani," "Aida" and "Faust."

Important among the many musical programs got up in the course of the spring, by way of war benefits, is to be counted the festival which Miss Mary Garden gave in aid of the Fund for Devastated France at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of March 25. The performers included Miss Garden, who took part in scenes from the operas of "Louise" and "Cio-cio-san"; Andreus Pavley and his company of dancers, who presented two ballet scenes, including Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun"; Arthur Rubinstein, pianist, who presented Liszt's E flat concerto with orchestra and played solos; and Richard Hageman and Marcel Charlier, who took turns conducting the orchestra.

CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Erie DeLamarter's suite made from the incidental music written for Maeterlinck's play, "The Betrothal," was the novelty of the concerts presented by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Friday and Saturday (March 21-22). Mr. DeLamarter, who directed his composition, achieved a success that was well deserved. The music which he set down represents, perhaps, the composer's happiest efforts. There is in it the fantastic and whimsical art that has characterized his earlier strivings, but there are in it, too, the greater breadth of idea, the deeper note, the longer melodic line. It is not surprising that music so well conceived, so charming to the ear, should evoke enthusiasm from the orchestra's ordinarily reserved patrons. John McCormack, the soloist of the occasion, presented two unfamiliar compositions respectively by Rameau and by Mozart. The former master was represented by two short arias drawn from "Les Fêtes d'Hébé," an operaballet which concerned itself with the mythological paraphernalia so dear to the hearts of the writers of dramatic music two centuries and more ago. Mr. McCormack sang this fine music with admirable art. His is a style marvelously polished and secure. The technical difficulties of the songs by Rameau are formidable, but they made no dent in the armor of the tenor's vocal skill. Not less masterly was his negotiation of Mozart's seldom-heard aria "A Questo Sento," a piece d'occasion composed for the soprano, Caccarelli.

Mr. Stock's contributions to the program were the overture to Cherubini's "Anacreon," the fourth symphony by Brahms and three of the four "Symphonic Dances" by Grieg. A stirring reading was given to the symphony. The work is not, perhaps, the most fluent or the most interesting of symphonies, but as it was interpreted at this concert there can be no doubt that it was a noble and an impressive offering to art.

An unacknowledged program of vocal compositions was presented on Thursday in Orchestra Hall by Mr. Rasely, a tenor whose usual occupation is that of singing in the music—such as it is—of "Chu Chin Chow." Harold Bauer gave great joy to a packed assemblage which occupied Kimball Hall on Sunday, March 23. The chief feature of his program was the "Keltic" sonata by MacDowell, but there were also offered Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," the prelude, aria and chorale by Franck and smaller things by Rameau, Scarlatti, Leo, and other old-time masters. It is in music of this kind that Mr. Bauer particularly excels, and in the playing of it at this recital he brought about a miracle of art.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Pillar of Fire

The vapors hung in heavy masses over the principal ridges, but the west was clear. There was evident preparation for a magnificent display—a great banquet by the sun to the courtier clouds, on retiring from office that day—a high carnival of light. As I turned the horse toward Gosham, taking the Moriah range full in view, a slight shower began to fall down the valley of Mt. Carter, and a patch of rainbow flashed across the bosom of the mountain. From point to point it wandered, as if uncertain where to settle, but at last selected a central spot against the lowest summit, and concentrated its splendor.

The background of the mountain was blue-black. Not a tree was visible, not an irregularity of the surface. It was one smooth mass of solid darkness, soft as it was deep. And the iris was not a bow, but a pillar of light. It rested on the ground; its top did not quite reach to the summit of the mountain. With what intense delight we looked at it, expecting every instant that its magic texture would dissolve. But it remained and glowed more brightly. It gave you no conception of the brilliancy and delicacy, the splendor and softness of the vision. The rainbow on a cloud, in the most vivid display I ever saw of it, was pale to this blazing column of untwisted light. The red predominated. Its intensity increased till the mountain shadow behind it was black as midnight. And yet the pillar stood firm.

"Is not the mountain on fire?" said my companion. "Certainly that is flame." Five minutes, ten minutes, fifteen minutes, the gorgeous vision stayed, and we steadily rode nearer. We could not keep in mind that it was celestial fire we were looking at—fire cool as the water-drops out of which it was born, and on which it reclined. It lay apparently upon the trees, diffused itself among them, from the valley to the crown of the ridge, as gently as the glory in the bush upon Horeb, when "the angel of the Lord appeared unto [Moses] in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush; and he looked, and behold the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed."

Nearly twenty minutes the pillar of variegated flame remained in the valley of Mt. Carter, as if waiting for some spectator to ask its purpose, and listen for a voice to issue from its mystery. Then lifting itself from its base, and melting gradually upward, it shrank into a narrow strip of beauty, leaped from the mountain summit to the cloud, and vanished.—Thomas Starr King, describing the Androscoggin Valley.

The Call to Do Good

We have a call to do good as often as we have the power and occasion.—William Penn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 15, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c
Single copies 5 cents.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
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POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING
In North America: Countries
Up to 16 pages, 2 cents 3 cents
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

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The Herald of Christian Science,
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Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME day, when the world comes really to grasp the metaphysical meaning of the Bible, it will discover how every material action is but the counterfeit of some divine activity. This is so even in cases where no spiritual lesson might seem to be involved. This, indeed, has been stated quite perfectly by Mrs. Eddy, in a sentence on page 566 of Science and Health: "As the children of Israel were guided triumphantly through the Red Sea, the dark ebbing and flowing tides of human fear,—as they were led through the wilderness, walking wearily through the great desert of human hopes, and anticipating the promised joy,—so shall the spiritual idea guide all right desires in their passage from sense to soul, from a material sense of existence to the spiritual, up to the glory prepared for them who love God."

In exactly the same way, any person who will carefully follow the Bible use of the word power will quickly discover that the only real power is spiritual. Jesus the Christ made this abundantly clear all through his ministry. At the same time, it is a fact worthy of notice that practically the first and the last episode of his earthly career was a demonstration of this. The first of these occurred upon the day when he was taken into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. He had passed unscathed through the first two tests to which the belief of evil subjected him, the suggestions of the lusts of the flesh and of the passion of vainglory, when, as a last resort, evil offered him material power, the kingdoms of the world. Had Jesus succumbed then he would never have emerged safely from his long battle with Pilate. He would, indeed, never have attained that spiritual power which enabled him to meet and vanquish Pilate, though Pilate, the Roman materialist, remained unconscious of the significance of the occasion.

It was at Pilate's judgment seat that Christ Jesus, the most powerful man the world has ever seen, faced the Roman governor, whose only idea of power was the strength of the Roman legions and the length of Caesar's arm. And then, when the Roman soldier taunted him with his power over him of life and death, "Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" he replied, with that calm sense of true power, which told him that with a word he could scatter his bonds, and vanish, as he had vanished from the crowd, "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." The only power, as Jesus knew, that Pilate possessed over him, was his own willingness and determination to make use of the authority of the governor for the purpose of demonstrating, on Calvary, in the light of day, the omnipotence of divine Principle.

The contrast of real and of unreal power was surely, never in this world, more marked than on this day. Within the marble judgment hall, decorated with the insignia of the power of Rome, sat the soldier governor in his embroidered toga, searching for an excuse, without danger to himself, to free the man to whom he had boasted of his power to crucify him or to release him. And all the time there rang in his ears the knell of this power, the provocative and dangerous murmur of the voices outside, "Thou art not Caesar's friend." What if those words should come to Caesar's ears? And all the time, silent and with bound hands, there stood before him the master of the occasion and of his fate, the Jewish prisoner, scourged and crowned with thorns, relentlessly refusing to give him the opportunity of escaping from his entanglement, "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." The Syrian carpenter who had put the world behind him, in that terrific struggle amidst the rocks of the wilderness, was gathering the fruits of his victory in Pilate's judgment hall, in a new victory, this time over the might of imperial Rome. Thus Christ Jesus prepared himself, in the humility of what was to be the world defeat, for the greatest of all his miracles—acts of power the Greeks of the New Testament call them—his victory over death upon the cross.

How, then, the question must come, did Jesus make his human journey, through life's desert, from the wilderness to Calvary, "from sense to soul"? He made every foot of it by demonstration, and by demonstration alone. He made it successfully because he understood quite clearly what true power was, and was incapable of being betrayed into mistaking it for the kingdoms of this world. Before he destroyed vainglory he had destroyed sensual appetite, and not until he had put vainglory behind him did he face and overcome the kingdoms of the world. Whatever, however, the end aimed at may be, appetite must always be the first thing to go. Sensuality of any sort is the sworn enemy to demonstration. Mrs. Eddy makes this extremely clear, on page 137 of "Miscellaneous Writings," where, speaking of the way for Christian Scientists to work out their salvation, she says: "To accomplish this, you must give much time to self-examination and correction; you must control appetite, passion, pride, envy, evil-speaking, resentment, and each one of the innumerable errors that worketh or maketh a lie. Then you can give to the world the benefit of all this, and heal and teach with increased confidence."

This surely is that cleansing from

all mental impurity which was typified by Jesus in the washing of the disciples' feet. It was then that Peter, mistaking his usual impetuosity for his Master's meaning, demanded that his hands and his head should be washed as well as his feet. Jesus' reply showed him his mistake. But Jesus was not satisfied entirely with this. He went on to show the innate connection between purity and true humility. Purity only, it is quite certain, can reflect Life, Truth, Love; therefore purity must also reflect power. Now Jesus the Christ was the most powerful man who ever lived, and Jesus washed his disciples' feet; "If I then, your Lord and master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another's feet."

Joan of Arc

What is to be thought of her? What is to be thought of the poor shepherd girl from the hills and forests of Lorraine, that—like the Hebrew shepherd boy from the hills and forests of Judea—rose suddenly out of the quiet, out of the safety, out of the religious inspiration, rooted in deep pastoral solitudes, to a station in the van of armies, and to the more perilous station at the right hand of kings? The Hebrew boy inaugurated his patriotic mission by an act, by a victorious act, such as no man could deny. But so did the girl of Lorraine, if we read her story as it was read by those who saw her nearest. Adverse armies bore witness to the boy as no pretender; but so they did to the gentle girl. Judged by the voices of all who saw them from a station of good will, both were found true and loyal to any promises involved in their first acts. Enemies it was made the difference between their subsequent fortunes. The boy rose to a splendor and a noonday prosperity, both personal and public, that rang through the records of his people, and became a byword amongst his posterity for a thousand years, until the scepter was departing from Judah. The . . . girl, on the contrary, drank not herself from that cup of rest which she had secured for France. She never sang together with her people the songs that rose in her native Domremy, as echoes to the departing steps of invaders. She mingled not in the festive dances at Vaucouleurs which celebrated in rapture the redemption of France. . . . Pure, innocent, noble-hearted girl! whom, from earliest youth, ever I believed in as full of truth and self-sacrifice, this was amongst the strongest pledges for thy truth, that never once, no, not for a moment of weakness—didst thou revel in the vision of coronets and honors from men.

But she, the child, that at nineteen, had wrought wonders so great for France, was she not elated? Did she not lose, as men so often have lost, all sobriety of mind when standing upon the pinnacle of success so giddy? Let her enemies declare. During the progress of her movement, and in the center of ferocious struggles, she had manifested the temper of her feelings, by the pity which she had everywhere expressed for the fallen enemy. She forwarded to the English leaders a touching invitation to unite with the French, as brothers, in a common crusade against infidels, thus opening the road for a soldierly retreat. She interposed to protect the captive or the wounded—she mourned over the excesses of her countrymen—she threw herself off her horse to kneel by the English soldier, and to comfort him with such ministrations, physical or spiritual, as his situation allowed. "Noblest," says the evidence, "ut ense suo, aut quemquam interficeret." She sheltered the English, that invoked her aid, in her own quarters. . . . She uttered, between smiles and tears, a wish that, inexpressibly fascinated her heart, and yet was half fantastic, a broken prayer that God would return her to the solitudes from which he had drawn her, and suffer her to become a shepherdess once more.—From "Joan of Arc," by Thomas de Quincey.

Sir Thomas Roe and the Great Mogul

"A circumstance which unquestionably militated against the English at the Mogul Court was their appearance there in the character of merchants. . . . In Jehangir's reign the splendor of the court life must have emphasized the barrier which custom interposed between those who bought and those who sold. Agra swarmed with merchants from all countries of Asia and some parts of Europe. They were, many of them, adventurers of a low type who cringed and fawned and flattered for a little gain. . . . In such circumstances the wonder is not that the English did not succeed, but that they accomplished anything. Probably the comparative friendliness of their reception was due to the personality of the earlier representatives of the company, combined with Jehangir's almost childish love of foreign novelties.

"Not many years elapsed before the astute directors of the East India Company grasped the truth that their servants were not fitted by their status and training for the delicate work of diplomacy which had to be done in India." Arnold Wright says in "Early English Adventurers in the East." "On being approached on the subject James I readily gave his consent to the dispatch of a special envoy, and in due course Sir Thomas Roe was selected for the office."

"It was not until January 10, 1616, some days after his arrival, that Roe was able to have an audience of the

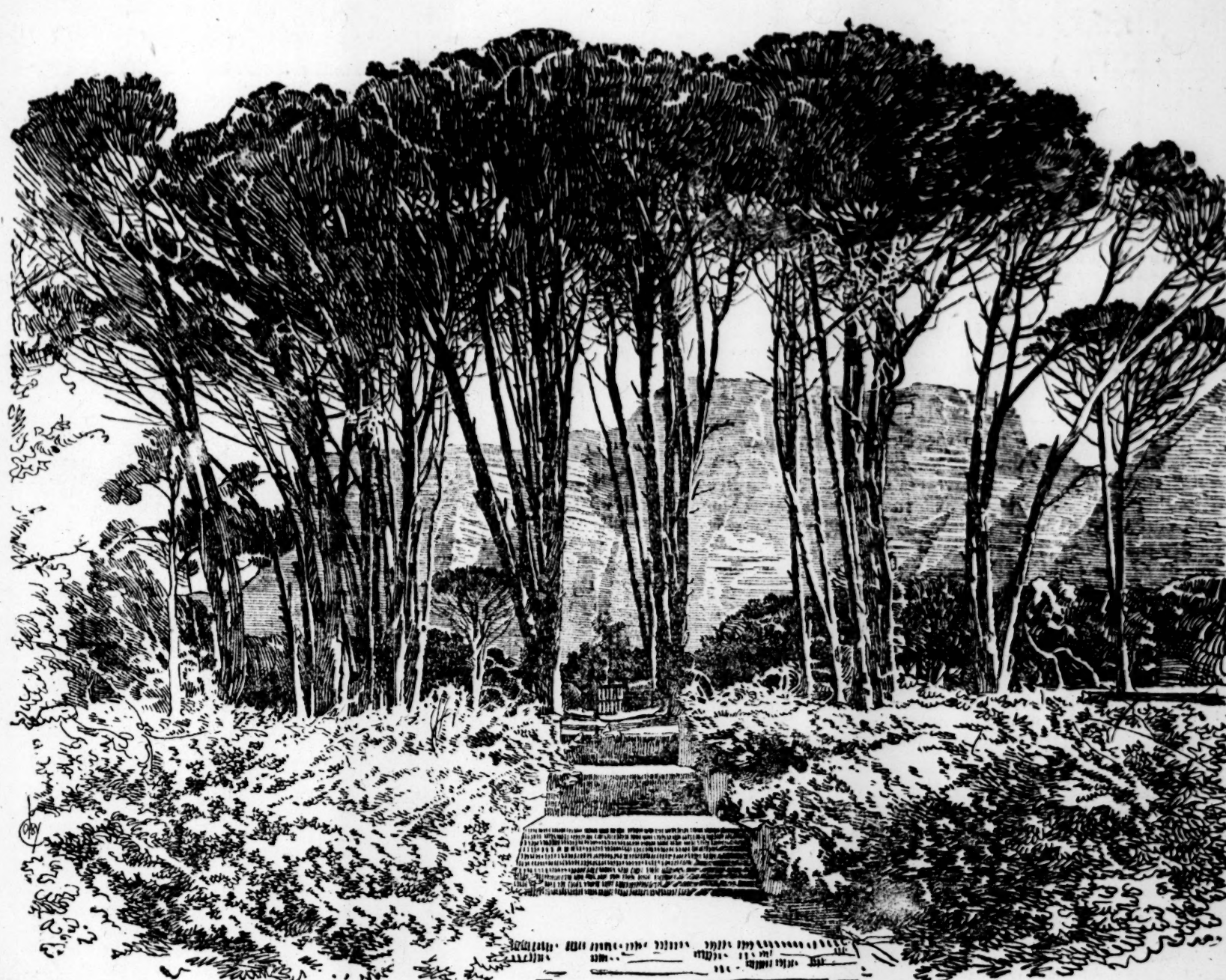


Table Mountain from Cecil Rhodes' garden, Cape Town

The Fujiyama of the Cape

Emperor. Roe gives an animated account in his diary of the manner of his reception. On arrival at the outer court of the palace he was conducted by the kotwal, or chief police officer, to an inner court, where, 'high in a gallery, with a canopy over him and a carpet before him, sat in great and barbarous state the Great Mogul.' Proceeding toward him through a lane of people, Roe was met by an official, who told him that he must touch the ground with his head and with his hat off. The ambassador proudly replied that he came in honor to see the prince and was free from the custom of servants.

"So," proceeds Roe, 'I passed on until I came to a place ruled in right under him with an ascent of three steps, where I made him reverence and he bowed his body; and so went within it. I demanded a chair, but was answered no man ever sat in that place, but I was desired as a courtesy to ease myself against a pillar covered with silver that held up his canopy. Then I moved for his favor for an English factory to be resident in the town, which he willingly granted, and gave order for the drawing up of the firman.'

"Jehangir appears to have taken to Roe from the outset. With oriental perspicacity he no doubt recognized in the ambassador a very different type of man from the sailors and merchants with whom he had previously had to deal where English interests were concerned. The wheels of diplomacy sometimes creaked badly, but Roe managed to surmount the difficulties. 'Jehangir made much of him, conversed with him freely on all sorts of subjects, and even deigned to exercise a rather ready gift of badinage upon him. One day he was sent for to the durbar to answer a question about a picture which he had presented to the Emperor with the declaration that he was confident that no man in India could equal it.'

"Jehangir, on his appearance, demanded of him what he would give a painter who had made a copy so like it that he would not be able to distinguish the original from it."

"Roe replied, 'A painter's reward—fifty rupees.' The Emperor answered that his painter was a cavalier and that the sum offered was too small a gift, to which Roe responded that he gave his picture with a good heart, esteeming it rare and meant not to make comparisons or wagers, but that if His Majesty's servant had done as well and would not accept his gift, His Majesty was most fit to reward him." Jehangir laughed at the next retort.

"So with many passages of jests, mirth and braggings concerning the arts of his country," the Emperor fell to asking Roe questions. . . . He was summoned again later for the picture test, for which Jehangir had made somewhat elaborate arrangements.

"The ambassador, who showed six pictures on a table—the presented work and five copies—and he was asked to pick out the former. As the light was not good, he was for a brief space at a loss to discover the original, but at last he indicated it, pointing out that at the same time the differences which distinguished it from its fellows."

"The Emperor was hugely delighted at Roe's indecision in making his choice—he was very merry and joyful and cracked like a Northern man." The audience closed by Jehangir presenting one of the copies to Roe and himself wrapping it up in paper to preserve it from injury in transit. As he handed the gift over he observed: "You see we are not so unskillful as you esteem us."

Afoot

Comes the lure of green things growing—
Comes the call of waters flowing—
And the wayfarer desire
Moves and wakes and would be going.

Hark the migrant hosts of June
Merching nearer noon by noon!
Hark the gossip of the grasses
Bivouacked beneath the moon!

Hark the leaves their mirth stirring;
Hark the buds to blossom stirring;
Hark the hushed, exultant haste
Of the wind and world conferring!

Hark the sharp, insistent cry
Where the hawk patrols the sky!
Hark the flapping, as of banners,
Where the heron triumphs by!

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

Seed-Corn for Stories

"It is the charm of Hawthorne's 'Note-Books' that they were written for himself alone and with no thought of publication. Although he went to them for material for the book about his English sojourn, 'Our Old Home,' and although he picked out of them many an idea which he worked up in a tale or a romance, he kept them for his own eye only." Brander Matthews says in his "Recreations of an Anthologist." "As Mrs. Hawthorne asserted when she made a selection from these journals for publication several years after, he was 'entertaining, and not asserting, opinions and ideas.' She insisted that her husband was questioning, doubting, and reflecting with his pen, and, as it were, instructing himself—so that his note-books should be read 'not as definitive conclusions of his, but merely as passing impressions often.'

"The later journals kept in Great Britain, in France, and in Italy are entertaining because they give us the impressions of Hawthorne himself, recorded often at the moment of reception; but they are far less interesting and less valuable than the note-books that he filled in his youth before he had ever left his native land. Here we get very close to him; we see him at work; we trace the first hint of a story as he jots it down, and we can see it growing as it takes root in his mind. For example, the idea of the 'Virtuoso's Collection' came to him again and again in slightly different forms; and as we turn the pages of

his 'Note-Books' we can discover when it was that he happened upon one and another of the marvelous curiosities which enriched the strange gathering."

"In the volume of essays and sketches of travel which Mr. Howells has called 'Literature and Life,' and to which he gave an accurate subtitle when he characterized them as 'Studies,' there is one article containing the plot for a story. The paper is named 'Worries of a Winter Walk,' and it narrates how Mr. Howells, in his pilgrimages about New York, went over toward the East River and came upon a bit of our motley life, a fact of our piebald civilization, which perplexed him and suggested a little story. He tells us how the first notion of the tale occurred to him, evoked by an unexpected fact he had observed; and then with lambent humor he traces the successive steps by which the story grew in his mind, as it slowly took shape and began to have an independent existence. It was an idyl of the East Side, a kodak picture snapped in the midst of our cosmopolitan conglomeration of foreign people here in this crowded island. Mr. Howells sets forth one after another the variations of the little tale in his own mind, those which he decided to reject as well as those which he accepted. And finally he presents us with three possible terminations of the story, as though in doubt himself which was in fact the best. The narrative is shot through with the gentle irony and with the honest self-detachment so characteristic of the creator of 'Silas Lapham.'

"In the end we find that he has not actually written out his story; he has merely told how he might have written it. But the tale is complete; and we can see for ourselves—if only we bring our share of sympathetic imagination—how it would read if he had chosen to tell it simply as he has told a story. To the reader to whom a story is only a story—to the reader who is entertained only by what has happened and who is interested only in discovering how it turns out at last—perhaps the irony and the self-detachment are a little disconcerting. But to the scintillant band who are alive to the subtle relations of literature and life, the tale thus presented is far more attractive than if it had been presented in the usual fashion."

The Twelfth Song of the Thunder

(Navajo, American Indian)

The voice that beautifies the land!
The voice above,
The voice of the thunder
Within the dark cloud
Again and again it sounds,
The voice that beautifies the land!

The voice that beautifies the land!
The voice below;
The voice of the grasshopper
Among the plants it sounds,
Again and again it sounds,
The voice that beautifies the land!

—Tr. by Washington Matthews.

Beauty

Oh, talk as we may of beauty as a thing to be chiseled from marble or wrought out on canvas; speculate as we may upon its colors and outlines, what is it but an intellectual abstraction, after all? The heart feels a beauty of another kind; looking through the outward environment, it discovers a deeper and more real loveliness.—Whittier.

The Trees and the Flowers

The trees and the flowers
Shall now be my friend:
The trees and the flowers
That never pretend.
They keep to their nature
As, quiet and true,
They grow to their stature
And bloom in their hue.

—A. Mary F. Robinson.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAR. 29, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Doctor in the Schools

It is no small matter that the United States of America enjoys a particular and honorable rating among the nations of the world by reason of its unremitting care with respect to the education of its people. A great democracy naturally undertakes to make education as universal as the franchise; that is the theory here. And just as naturally there is in the United States idea of education one of the finest conceptions of the relations of a State to its people. It involves much of the essence of motherhood, yet it is not paternalism. It takes the word education in its true sense, to lead forth. In this country the theory and practice of teaching is to lead the thought of the child forth into the fields of knowledge, giving him guidance and instruction, to be sure, and not omitting proper discipline, yet leaving the thought of the learner always free; seeking to guide him to whatever is worthy and best, but training him to accept it for its intrinsic worth rather than because it is recommended. The whole American idea of schooling stands in marked contrast to dogmatism and whatever involves the wholesale imposition of a particular system of thought upon the pupil. In truly American schools the pupil is led, not driven.

One might almost take it for granted that some such generalization with respect to American education would be found consistent with theory and practice anywhere and everywhere in the country. There is little doubt that such a generalization is consistent with what the people of the United States believe and expect of their schools. Yet American ideals, without vigilance on the part of the people who believe in them, are peculiarly subject to insidious attack, and the fact at this moment is that an influence is at work upon the schools of the United States that is not only autocratic and paternalistic but calculated to strike at the very basic idea of the liberty of the individual which American schools are supposed to inculcate. To put the matter quite baldly, this influence is the influence of the medical man who wants a job. It is no novelty in American city life; it has been feeling its way slowly but surely to the point where it dares to step forth with some boldness. Now, after a prolonged period of tentative effort in this direction, stimulated by the successes of organized allopathy during the months when war obligations stopped the natural and proper objections of all who were unfairly or detrimentally affected, this influence is showing an activity such as would argue careful organization in state after state throughout the country, and the focus of its immediate activity is the child in the public school.

Medical inspection of the child as a regular part of his school experience is the aim. As yet, in most instances, it is put forward quite politely, with obvious care not to carry the idea too far at this stage. But that the plan is to make this inspection systematic and compulsory appears only too well established. There is significance, for instance, in the sudden lack of interest in proposed compulsory medical legislation, here and there, when, as a means of satisfying objectors, the compulsory features have been eliminated. And as if it were not a matter to attract attention that medical inspection bills have been proposed in numerous state legislatures this spring, one may be reminded that the principal education bill proposed in Washington during the past winter aimed to revive the Owen plan for a national health department and to provide for medical inspection of school children in explicit detail.

Now whether is all this sort of thing tending? Is it to be suffered to go on until doctors shall be, in all cities and towns of this country, as they are now in some, visiting schools at their own chosen time and convenience, calling the children individually from their classes to be tested, and tapped, and scrutinized, and handled, to see if mayhap any possible excuse may be discovered for recommending a child to further medical attention outside the schoolhouse? Into what proper field of knowledge is a child's thought to be led forth by this sort of process? Certainly not into a knowledge of health. Rather into a knowledge of sickness, of fear of disease; most of all, let us say, fear of being at any time long separated from the watchful care of the allopathic medical practitioner. Granting that the intention of such activities is good, it is difficult to see any sufficient advantage, except to the doctor, in having the law rigged to permit these inspections in the schools. If it be outside the law for the doctors to enter the homes, where children may be presumed to benefit by the supervision of parents or guardians, is there any just reason for imposing these inspections at the schoolhouses, where the children can count on no closer interest in their behalf than that of a public nurse or matron?

Truly it is high time that the people of the United States should bestir themselves to inquire as to what is likely to be the outcome of these organized activities of allopathic medicine. In a country where state laws have again and again expressed clearly the rights of individuals to choose whatever curative agency they prefer, the hand of a particular group of medical practitioners is now being spread out over the schools, advancing, wherever advance is possible with safety, to take possession, if only temporarily, of the bodies of the children on the plea that they may be kept up to the medical standard of perfect health. Of course this is nothing less than medical paternalism, state medicine. All the good results that even medical men profess to expect from such a system could not make amends for the fact that under its operation all individuals, whether or not they should accept allopathic medicine as the preferable curative agency, would be bound to dance to the allopathic medical tune. Freedom of choice in such matters, which is as much a right of the American citizen as freedom of choice in matters of religion, would be overridden by a union of medical school and state, an alliance that would

have its counterpart in a union of church and state such as is the particular abhorrence of the American form of government.

It is time to shake off this obsession that medical methods stand for all there is of health. If definite, organized effort to stamp out the effects or evidences of improper living, of insufficiency, of laxity, of squalor, of ignorance, is what our modern conditions call for, well and good. There are ways enough in which to give the matter proper attention without placing our citizenship under the heel of a medical autocracy. It is time for people and governments in this American democracy to awaken to the fact that the health of its citizens is not to be controlled by a medical monopoly.

French Colonies

THE scheme put forward, recently, by Mr. Louis Brunet, formerly a deputy of Paris, and a member of the Consultative Committee of the Colonies for the holding of an Inter-Allied Colonial Exhibition in Paris, either next year or the year following, will commend itself to many. One of the impressive features of the past four and a half years has, surely, been the way in which the colonies of France, as well as the dominions of the British Empire, have proved their loyalty to the mother country. True, the French colonies differ entirely in character from the British overseas dominions. They are, in practically every case, almost entirely native states, and their colonization by Frenchmen is only a secondary issue. Nevertheless, Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, and Madagascar, to say nothing of the great protectorate of Morocco, have displayed a loyalty to France, and a united desire to serve the cause of the Allies, which entitles them to a place alongside the great self-governing nations of the British Commonwealth.

It is, indeed, during the past four and a half years, and only during the past four and a half years, that France may be said to have "discovered" her colonies. Until quite recently the question of colonial development aroused but little interest in the country. The press practically ignored the subject, save when it was given prominence by some special event, and the whole question was relegated to such papers as *La Dépêche Coloniale* or *Le Midi Colonial*, which are read only by those specially interested in the question. The war, however, has changed all this. When the Parisians stood by, in the early days of the struggle, and watched the contingents from Algeria, Morocco, Senegal, and other colonies marching through the streets of their city to take their place "in the line," they, and with them Frenchmen generally, woke to a realization, at any rate in a measure, of what the colonies meant to the country. Later on, when these colonies supplied them, in the hours of increasing need, with all manner of necessities, and it was brought home to them how much more abundant and how much more readily available these supplies might have been if they had taken more interest in colonial development, the French people determined, as shown by a Senate resolution some nine months ago, that one of their most binding duties after the war would be the proper development of their colonial empire, and a thorough reform in administration, wherever that might be found necessary.

In these changed circumstances, Mr. Louis Brunet's proposal is likely to receive, and indeed is already assured of, the fullest support. Such an exhibition as he advocates, coming as it no doubt will at a time when the great task of clearing away the immediate results of the war will be complete, will inaugurate, in the most satisfactory manner, that period of expansion to which all the world is looking forward. The proposal mentioned by Mr. Brunet, that the exhibition should be held on the site of the present fortifications, which by then will be abolished, is a peculiarly happy one. Altogether, the exhibition will surely be, as Mr. Brunet declares, "a unique act of homage" to all those who came from both the French and the allied colonies to fight in the ranks of the allied armies.

Indemnity and International Trade

IN THESE days, when business men of the United States are giving so much attention to methods for developing the republic's commercial relations with other nations, it is pertinent to understand that there is a very close relationship between American foreign trade and the indemnity which Germany will be called upon to pay to the Allies. Although the United States may not receive much direct benefit from the indemnity, indirectly it will derive great and lasting advantage. In the first place, this nation cannot prosper or expand its industries to any extent if the other nations of the world are not prosperous.

A great amount of restoration work must be done before the European peoples can be expected to renew industrial activities. Much machinery and many construction materials must be purchased in countries ready to supply them before production can begin. The indemnity to be paid to France, Belgium, and other European nations will greatly strengthen their credit and place them in a position to buy the materials needed to restore their industries. It is well understood that the strain and stress of more than four years of war have placed some of the European peoples in sore need of financial assistance. Their credit has been impaired to such an extent that unless help were forthcoming their progress toward recovery would be slow indeed. It is taken for granted that the industries of the nations despoiled by Germany will be helped before those of Germany. Therefore, the transference of German resources to the allied nations in the payment of the indemnity will go a long way toward restoration of the commerce and industry of the peoples receiving such payments. Germany's industries are today practically intact. Her chief needs are raw materials and food. These Germany will be enabled to purchase to the extent of her own depleted credit.

It goes without saying that most of the machinery, tools, and materials needed for restoration work must come from the factories of the United States. The manufacturers of this country are ready to furnish these articles, and at short notice. Hence, a thing of immediate

necessity, to restore chaotic industrial conditions abroad and to encourage the international trade of the United States, is the payment of the indemnity by Germany. In fact, the international commerce of the world will receive almost immediate acceleration when the amount and terms of payment have been announced. This, in turn, will give an impetus to the domestic trade of the nations. It is a wheel within a wheel, so to speak, and what will help one will help all.

It is gratifying to know that those engaged in framing the peace treaty see the necessity of quick work, and it is likewise encouraging to have their assurances that it will not be long before the treaty will be signed. The sentimental benefit alone of a peace treaty in effect, with regard to the world's economic affairs, is something beyond comprehension.

The Chicago Election

CHICAGO will elect a Mayor, half of its City Council, and various other municipal officials on next Tuesday. The politics of the greater American cities puzzle even seasoned practical politicians at times, and perhaps no other city of the first class in the United States has had to offer more of the anomalous and amazing in public affairs than has Chicago during the last four years. That William Hale Thompson, who was elected to the mayoralty in the spring of 1915 by a tremendous majority, who was, because of the great popularity he had achieved, and the great triumph he had scored at the polls, mentioned in connection with the governorship of Illinois and with the United States senatorship from that State, had within a few months by his course reversed public opinion, so that at one time he was threatened with summary removal from office, are facts that must be familiar to the entire Nation. This must be true because Mayor Thompson's attitude was at variance with the Nation's pronounced and cherished sentiments for some time previous to the entrance of the United States into the war, and during all the time that it was associated with the Allies in the conflict.

The chief executive of the second city of the country frequently went out of his way to offend the patriotic impulse behind America's part in the conflict. Apparently, he studied to make his course obnoxious. He openly expressed views and espoused doctrines that found favor among few, if any, besides pro-Germans and dangerous aliens. He was attacked in the press, on the platform, in the pulpit, and was defended by those whose regard for him served even to emphasize his complete separation from the sympathy of a multitude that had once cheered and voted for him and entertained the highest hopes for his future. Six months ago ninety-nine out of every hundred citizens of Chicago seemingly were convinced that William Hale Thompson's political career was hopelessly wrecked. Nevertheless in the Republican primary of this year he was chosen to succeed himself.

He must, of course, face the winner in the Democratic primaries, Robert M. Sweizer, whom he defeated four years ago, and also Maclay Hoyne, State's Attorney, an independent candidate for the mayoralty. Whether they like it or not, the Republican leaders will be compelled, if they would be "regular," to give Mayor Thompson support, since he is indisputably the candidate of the party primary. He is said to have on his side the support of William Lorimer and whatever following the whilom "Blond Boss" may command. Not the least singular thing about the situation is that Mr. Lorimer has "come back," and is likely, on next Tuesday, to be found fighting side by side with such powerful "war horses" among his old associates and sometimes enemies as former Governor Charles Deneen and Attorney-General Edward Brundage. The most surprising thing of all is that among those who will vote for the reelection of William Hale Thompson on Tuesday will be citizens who, as late as six months ago, were seeking to have him impeached.

A Quaker Village at Jordans

THE proposal of the Society of Friends in England to found a Quaker village around the old meeting house at Jordans, in Buckinghamshire, fitting in, as it does, with the great national movement of "back to the land," must arouse a strangely worldwide interest. The little red-brick meeting house with its high pitched roof, standing at the four crossroads, one leading to Beaconsfield, one to Penn, and the others to the two Chalfonts, has a place almost unique in the history of the English-speaking peoples. William Penn was a great figure in American history, as he was a great figure in English history, and yet it is not in Philadelphia, with all its wonderful associations, but rather under the great trees at Jordans, and amidst the old benches of the little whitewashed meeting house, that one seems to gather up the threads of Penn's whole story.

For Penn's story was like the story of so many men from hereabouts, the story of a quite passionate rebellion against tradition and an equally passionate championship of the inalienable rights of a free conscience. Such men came out of Buckinghamshire in great numbers, so that there is scarcely a corner of the county that is not associated with some champion of the cause of freedom.

Yours are Hampden's, Russell's glory,
Sidney's matchless fame is yours,
Martyrs in heroic story
Worth a thousand Agincourts.

And just as there is something quite permanent about the work they did, and something that owes nothing for its place in history to the "trappings of high estate," so it is with Jordans. Almost two centuries and a half have come and gone since the Quakers, who had been worshipping in a farmhouse close by, built their meeting house here, and yet it is, today, very much as they knew it.

Hidden away amidst the trees in the depths of a Buckinghamshire bottom Jordans stands quite alone. There is only one building in sight. And now, after more than 250 years of solitude, there is perhaps to be a village 'round about it. How will Jordans take it? Will it lose that utter calmness and rich silence which today seem so much its characteristics, or will it gain in both from company, from

a "sympathetic solitude," as Lamb called it. For indeed those who know Jordans, whether by actual pilgrimage to the four crossroads or by just steeping themselves in its story, must surely find the gentle, hesitating figure of Charles Lamb moving silently in and out of the picture. It is not that Lamb is in any way identified with the meeting house; in all probability he never visited it; and yet if Gray's "Elegy," to be really appreciated, should be read in the churchyard of Stoke Poges, late of a summer evening, Elia's story of "A Quakers' Meeting" needs to be read in the little churchyard at Jordans.

And if there grows up a Quaker village around it, will not the fitness be even more complete? "Reader, would'st thou know what true peace and quiet mean; would'st thou find a refuge from the noises and clamours of the multitude; would'st thou enjoy at once solitude and society; would'st thou possess the depth of thine own spirit in stillness, without being shut out from the consolatory faces of thy species; would'st thou be alone, and yet accompanied; solitary, yet not desolate; singular, yet not without some to keep thee in countenance; a unit in aggregate; a simple in composite;—come with me into a Quakers' Meeting." Thus did Lamb, a hundred years ago, with incomparable touch, describe his "sympathetic solitude," and one may surely understand it better under the trees at Jordans than anywhere else.

Notes and Comments

IF IT is decided to end the menace of Heligoland by destroying it, what will happen would naturally have happened in time if the Kaiser had not protected the island against disintegration. When it came into German possession Heligoland was steadily diminishing. Nineteen centuries ago, when the Roman Tacitus wrote his "Germania," Heligoland was an island some twenty miles long. Later records show that by the year 800 it had shrunk to fifteen miles long by eight miles wide, and that in 1380 it had further shrunk to six miles by four. Composed of a red clayey sandstone that presents little resistance to time and tide, Heligoland had become so small, when Lord Salisbury handed it over to Germany, that to prevent further shrinkage by surrounding the island with masonry was a practical and not too expensive matter of engineering.

AN ENTERPRISING manufacturer is reported to have perfected a collapsible periscope for the benefit of purchasers who are going where there is to be a procession and wish to make sure of seeing it. Arrived on the spot, and finding himself at the back of the crowd, the thoughtful owner of the collapsible periscope will adjust his instrument and peer through it, observing the procession as the commander of a submarine has been wont to observe the ocean. The invention seems to meet a need. It would perhaps have been even more likely to become popular in the old days when women wore their hats in theaters.

"Don't assume too much power, gov'nor," quoth Mr. Jack Jones, Socialist member for Silvertown, in stentorian tones, as the Speaker of the House of Commons proposed, amidst general approval, to limit the number of questions permitted one member to four. There was a momentary and embarrassing silence as the voice of the iconoclast reechoed through the hall, overwhelming the traditional dignity of the Speaker with familiarity and disrespect. Then the House rose with one accord to defend its Speaker. Then came the explanation. Mr. Jones has a powerful voice, with a carrying power not easy to estimate. His admonition applied to, and was intended to reach, a near neighbor; but it thundered far beyond, spreading dismay among all the members, and not least in Mr. Jack Jones himself.

AMERICAN scenery has received many compliments, but hardly a more charming bit of praise than that which Mme. Galli-Curci recently paid the Catskill Mountains. "I have never seen," she said, "such happy mountains as those American hills on the Hudson. They are not frowning or severe, but joyous, and the line they make against the sunset sky is more beautiful, more inviting, more friendly than the black mountain heights of Europe."

A GENTLEMAN of critical tendencies has noticed the changes that Senator Lodge made in the stenographic report of his speech in debate with President Lowell before the debate was printed. The Senator, he discovers, said "I want" but preferred to write "I wish"; that he changed "has got to be" into "must," and "nothing to see" into "nothing visible." Mr. Lowell also edited his remarks. In both cases the debaters were aware that small distinctions in the effect of spoken or written speech must be considered if the same ideas are to be adequately presented to hearers and readers.

Now that a movement has been started to persuade Congress to put music on an official basis in the United States Army and Navy, many people will be surprised to learn that this has not been done already. As a matter of fact, military and naval bands were rather a spontaneous development, and the earlier governmental policy took no more thought of organizing a music corps than it did of creating similar organizations, for instance, for chaplains. The medical, chaplain, and pay corps, however, were eventually organized, and it seems as if there would be little difficulty in inducing Congress to change the semi-official standing of music and place it on a fully official basis, with a music director-general and a proper staff of subordinate officers.

How bands were once sometimes recruited for the navy is suggested by an old tale of maritime warfare. When the frigate *United States* captured the British frigate *Macedonian*, about a hundred years ago, it also captured a band of eight French, German, and Italian musicians. The band had first put to sea in a French frigate, which was captured by a Portuguese vessel and brought into Lisbon. There the musicians had been persuaded to enlist on the *Macedonian*. After their capture by the *United States* one judges that they played just as cheerfully for American sailors as they had already played for French, Portuguese, and British.